

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## PROTEST AGAINST BILL OF LADING.

The National League of Commission Merchants is planning to fight the attempt of the railroads to force upon shippers the acceptance of the new uniform bill of lading by threatening an advance of 10 per cent in the rates where parties refuse to sign the new form. A protest has already been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National League, which believes that the forcing of acceptance under a form of duress is contrary to the spirit and methods of business.

It is understood that the Commission merely gave its approval to the new form and that the instrument has not, therefore, the authority of law. The Commission has been requested to apprise the shipping community that the bill has no authority in law, and to apprise the carriers that they have no authority from the Commission to penalize non-acceptance.

The president of the League has petitioned the Commission to give further consideration to the uniform bill of lading for perishables which the League has prepared and presented to the Commission, and asks that pending such consideration the form recently adopted, in so far as it applies to perishable goods, be held in abeyance.

## AFTER CALIFORNIA MEAT INTERESTS.

It was reported from St. Louis this week that negotiations were being conducted through a firm in that city for the acquirement by Eastern capitalists of the big livestock and meat interests of Miller & Lux on the Pacific Coast. Miller & Lux have big cattle and packing enterprises in California and the deal is said to involve 450,000 acres of farm lands and large oil tracts, as well as the firm's packinghouse properties, etc. Wealthy German-Americans of St. Louis are said to be chiefly interested.

## S. & S. IN TEXAS.

Various Texas cities are competing with each other to secure the location of a packing plant which it is said the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plans to erect in that State. Fort Worth and Dallas are in the lead, while Oklahoma City, Okla., is also endeavoring to enlist the S. & S. interests. It is said the plant, wherever built, will be one of the largest in the company's chain of establishments.

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Being Stamped Out By Quick Action of Federal Department of Agriculture and Various State Authorities

As was to have been expected, the present week has witnessed the climax of the scare over the outbreak of apthous fever, more commonly known as the foot-and-mouth disease, among cattle—chiefly dairy animals—in several portions of the East. Anxiety has been great lest the trouble should spread to our great beef-producing sections. This has not thus far occurred, and the instant and thorough steps taken by Federal and State governments to check the trouble indicate that such will not be the case.

Thus far the trouble has been discovered in dairy sections and localities where limited numbers of meat animals for local markets are produced. The great beef-producing and marketing sections of the West are untouched, and the most thorough quarantine measures are taken to protect them, as well as all consumers, both at home and abroad. The Federal Government, various State governments and the British and Canadian authorities have declared embargoes against the infected localities, both as to live animals and as to hay, straw, etc., which might spread the infection.

### Wilson and Melvin in the Field.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and Chief Melvin of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry have taken personal charge of the field force which is stamping out the trouble, and with them are their best chief inspectors and an army of veterinaries, the pick of the service. An indication of the manner in which they are carrying out the theory that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is the fact that Chief Inspector Dr. S. E. Bennett of Chicago is in charge of the field force in Pennsylvania, while Chief Inspector Dr. U. G. Houck of New York City is in command of the staff in the field in western New York.

The only stock yards closed by the quarantine order was East Buffalo, and the Government's work has been so thorough that it is said permission will be given to reopen these yards in a few days. What Secretary Wilson thinks of the work done there is indicated in the following letter to Commissioner Pearson of New York, written early in the week, before the work was carried so near to a successful conclusion as it has since been brought:

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1908.

Raymond A. Pearson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Pearson: I am glad to find matters so well in hand in the State of New York. Dr. Law, yourself and our veterinarians, Drs. Houck and Wende, cannot be excelled in skill and executive efficiency.

I find most of the infected animals now under ground, and the work being pushed night and day. I came down to see if I could find a place where another man or another dollar would hasten the stamping out of the foot-and-mouth disease. The commercial interests of the country demand that we spare neither pains nor expense in hunting out and destroying every affected animal in the country, quarantining the premises, disinfecting yards, cars, etc.

If you have doubts whether it is wise to spend money in the carrying on of this work, resolve the doubt in favor of expediency and spend the money, and we will help you out.

Yours very truly,

JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sporadic developments of the trouble, presumably originating in the first centres of infection in the Pennsylvania-New York district, have been seen in eastern Michigan and parts of New Jersey and Maryland. But these localities are most of them so isolated that the trouble can be easily handled with the effective co-operation which State and city officials are giving to the Federal Government.

### Every Precaution Is Being Used.

To avoid any possible danger of contagion exhibits for the International Stock Show at Chicago from these Eastern sections have been prohibited, and no animals from these neighborhoods will be allowed at the Chicago exhibition.

The quarantines of the infected States have caused much annoyance to local beef producers and distributors, and have, of course, shut off export cattle movements from New York and Philadelphia ports. But the great Western meat trade has gone on as usual, and the supply of meat for home and export consumption has not been affected to any extent. Should the trouble continue or spread the difficulties would increase, but indications point to no disturbance of market conditions outside the livestock export trade and such sentimental effect as the scare may cause.

## CONTINUE TO PERSECUTE THE OLEO DEALERS

Several more cases against dealers for selling oleomargarine under its own name were brought up in New York courts this week. In the district court in Brooklyn the dealers summoned were present with their attorney, William C. Breed, ready for trial, but the State's attorney at the last moment asked for further delay in order to "prepare the State's witnesses."

Attorney Breed denounced this late request for postponement as a trick. He charged in open court that the officials who were behind these cases were pursuing a campaign of persecution rather than prosecution, and that they hoped by such methods to frighten dealers and prevent their selling oleomargarine. It appeared that they were afraid to let the cases come to trial, for fear of losing them, as the courts have almost unanimously up-

held the right of the dealer to sell uncolored oleomargarine under its own name. They hoped to frighten dealers by constant summonses and threats, and thus drive out oleomargarine from competition with butter without having to face the issue in the courts.

The court was apparently inclined to take Mr. Breed's view of the matter, and ordered the cases to immediate trial, in spite of the protests of the State's lawyers. The only claim the latter had against the dealers was that they sold oleomargarine "in semblance of butter," alleging that in spite of its white color it was an imitation of butter in taste and odor, and therefore its sale should be prohibited. The officials continue to pursue their "bluff" game against dealers, picking out the small ones usually, who they think will not be able to engage attorneys.

## TEST POWER OF PENNSYLVANIA FOOD OFFICIAL

The courts of Pennsylvania heard an appeal this week of a case to test the authority of the Pennsylvania State Food Commissioner to have arrested and imprisoned dealers in oleomargarine who were charged with violating his regulations. The question arose in the case of the Commonwealth against F. A. Hanley, who was adjudged guilty of contempt of court for disobeying the restraining order of court and against whom an attachment was directed to be issued in September.

This is but one of hundreds of similar cases now pending and unless the Superior Court decides that this office does not exist for this purpose, many dealers will find themselves in jail on a charge similar to that brought against Hanley. There are nearly ninety bills pending against dealers in one county, and as they cannot be tried promptly the Dairy and Food Commissioner can land them in jail on contempt charges while they are awaiting trial under the regular criminal procedure.

Hanley had been restrained by order of court from selling oleomargarine, and later was charged with violating this order. He pleaded nolle contendere, and a rule was granted to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of the order, and his answer was declared by Judge Haymaker to be an attack upon the constitutionality of the act of May 29, 1901, which had been declared constitutional by the Superior Court where the power of the court to issue a restraining order was distinctly raised under similar circumstances and determined adversely to the contention of the defendant.

In his appeal Attorney Marron claims that the State Dairy and Food Commissioner was a State office, created by this act in violation of Section 27, Article 3, of the constitution, raising a new question relating to the officer's powers, and claimed the court erred in making the order for an attachment absolute. This section reads:

"No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law."

The statute provides for a chemical analysis of the oleomargarine made by the Dairy

and Food Commissioner and by the experts, chemists and detectives duly appointed by him. The attorney argued that the Supreme Court held there was nothing in the act of 1895 which made the Dairy and Food Commissioner an inspector of merchandise, but it intimated that if subsequent legislation made him an inspector it might be unconstitutional. He claims that the act of 1901 made this officer an inspector of oleomargarine, and therefore an inspector of merchandise, and consequently the office is unconstitutional. "If the office is unconstitutional," the attorney declared, "the Commissioner or his agents could not originate any proceedings under the act of 1901 for a restraining order in contempt, as in this case, and therefore this proceeding fails for want of a proper officer to prosecute it."

### AN OLEO PRODUCT NOT TAXABLE.

The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that marrofat, a product of the oleo industry, is not taxable under the federal law as an imitation of butter. This product is in the nature of a lard substitute, its ingredients being the animal and vegetable fats usually used in the manufacture of lard compounds and substitutes. For that reason the commissioner decides that it is not a competitor of butter, and therefore not taxable.

In his decision Commissioner Capers says:

I have reached the conclusion that the compound known as marrofat is not taxable. In reaching this decision, however,

there is no modification or reversal of T. D. 1354, dated May 12, 1908, reviewing the taxability or nonliability to tax of so-called shortening compounds or substitutes for lard, etc. The entire decision, and particularly the third from last paragraph of that decision remain unmodified.

My investigation simply satisfied me that the compound known as marrofat comes within the next to the last paragraph of the decision, where it is said:

"All animal fats or oils and vegetable oils, all compounds of mixtures of such animal fats or oils which are not in the semblance of butter as herein defined, but resemble lard in general characteristics and are not sold or offered for sale as butter or for butter, are exempt from taxation as oleomargarine."

This being fully in accord with the opinion of the attorney-general rendered October 13, 1886, in determining what certain manufactured substances, etc., shall be known and designated as oleomargarine, in which opinion he stated that the essential question is, "Are the substances, etc., made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter?"

I am free to say that all these so-called shortening compounds or substitutes for lard, composed of animal fats or oils or vegetable oils, in their manufacture bear so near a semblance to butter and the handling of these so nearly approaches what might be considered as an imitation that they could be calculated or intended to be sold as butter, that scarcely more than a "twilight zone" seems to exist between what is and what is not so manufactured and handled.

In the matter of the compound known as marrofat I am particularly impressed with the nontaxability of the article, because of evidence, which seems satisfactory, that it is not in imitation or semblance of butter; that it is not calculated or intended to be sold as butter; that it is not handled by retail dealers in oleomargarine; that it is not drawn from a blending tank in a liquid state into secondhand butterine packages, and, so far as the evidence before this bureau shows at this time, sold only to bakers for shortening purposes as a substitute for lard.

In this connection, however, I wish to warn the manufacturers of this compound in the language of my predecessor in his decision of January 5, 1905, in which he says:

"If the product under consideration is placed on the market in good faith as a lard substitute or cooking compound, its constituent parts and mode of manufacturing remaining the same as in the case of the samples submitted and examined, and the mode of advertising and packing is such as not to mislead the consumer into the belief that the product is butter, then said product will not be oleomargarine nor taxable as such under the law. If, however, the manufacturer elects to undertake to mislead the consumer, and so manufactures, packs, or advertises this product so that the same may be mistaken for butter, he may expect the revocation of this ruling and the holding of his entire product subject to tax."

## European Agencies for Packinghouse Products.

The National Provisioner is constantly in receipt of inquiries from European concerns which are anxious to act as agents for American packers in the sale of packinghouse products in their localities. These inquiries come by mail from various parts of the Continent of Europe, and also from Great Britain. Several representatives of these foreign houses have called in person at the office of The National Provisioner to put this matter before the American trade.

Packers who are anxious to enlarge their foreign market, or who are desirous of entering into a foreign trade and thus finding another outlet for their products, are asked to communicate with The National Provisioner, Export Department, 116 Nassau street, New York. They will be placed in communication with these foreign houses at once. This seems to be an opportune time for entering into such arrangements.



## MICHIGAN RULING AGAINST CEREALS IN SAUSAGE

The sausage trade, both manufacturing and retailing, is everywhere interested in the effort of food faddists, by hair-splitting interpretations of the law and the facts, to prevent the manufacture and sale as sausage of anything except a product made of meat and spices. The countless varieties of sausage products in which cereal binders and water are used, and which have been demanded and accepted by generations of consumers, are to be barred from the market as "adulterations."

In this connection the Michigan case, in which the State food commissioner—a notorious food faddist—has attempted to drive all such sausage products out of the State, has lately attracted chief attention. This official has attempted to prevent the sale of sausage products in the State, and though the lower court has sustained the commissioner, it is presumed the question will be carried up to the highest tribunal for final decision.

The larger part of the recent court decision against cereals and moisture in sausages is given here for the benefit of the trade. It will be interesting to see how the mind of the court in this particular instance worked out the opinion that nothing but pure meat sausages are worthy the name. The court says in part:

### The Opinion of the Court.

The bill in this case is filed to restrain the dairy and food commissioner of the State of Michigan and his deputies from threatening retail meat dealers in Michigan with prosecution if they sell sausage containing cereal.

The case is of importance, for it involves the business practices of a great packing concern, the duties of an administrative department of the State government under the pure food law and the rights of consumers of sausage in the State.

Complainant makes out of this State, and markets in the State, many varieties of sausage, and its products are retailed by residents of this State, over butcher counters to consumers. The bill alleges that, in making the sausage sold in this State, complainant uses from one to ten per cent of cereal, and the proof shows that water is also added to the product.

### Claims Use of Cereal is Legitimate.

It is claimed by complainant that the use of cereal is legitimate and demanded by the consumers, that it improves the appearance of the product, makes it keep better, distributes and holds the juices and moisture of the meat so that when it is fried it is more juicy and palatable than sausage without cereal, and does not injure or detract from its value as a food product.

Complainant contends it is lawful to use cereal in sausage, that the Michigan pure food law does not prohibit it and the commissioner is wrong in holding its use a violation of the law, and contends also that even if its use is in violation of the law the commissioner has gone beyond his official duty in threatening complainants' patrons and he should be stopped by the order of this court from threatening dealers of sausage with cereal with prosecution if they do not desist from selling the same.

The Michigan pure food law in question was passed in 1895, and provides:

"That no person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

"The term food, as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drank by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: First, If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health:

"Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definition fourth and seventh of this section."

The title of the act is: "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink."

Complainants' sausage having cereal and added water, has substances mixed with it which lower its quality, strength and purity as a meat product, cereal and water are substituted in part for meat, it is an imitation of an all-meat sausage and sold under the name of sausage, which means an all-meat product, it is made to appear better and of greater value than it really is; that is, the cereal and added water in the sausage can not be detected by ordinary vision and the article appears to be an all-meat sausage when in truth and fact it is not all meat, but is meat, flour and added water.

### Says Cereal Is Used to Cheapen.

Cereal is used to cheapen the cost of making the product, to substitute flour for meat, it absorbs and holds large quantities of water and it acts as a binder and permits the use of cheap grades of meat and improves the appearance of such meats when used, making them appear better than they are, and it increases the profits.

The power of the legislature to enact pure food laws and define what shall constitute adulteration is beyond question. Pure food laws are intended to protect the consumer, and not the least protection intended is against fraud and deception. The public welfare, that is to guard against cheats, fraud and deception and thereby promote honesty, has always been and always should be one of the ends of good government.

Has the commissioner misconstrued his powers, and unjustly, or in violation of complainants' rights, condemned a practice resorted to by it in the making of sausage? He has threatened to prosecute dealers selling sausage containing cereal if they do not desist. The commissioner is but a creature of the law; he has no plenary powers, and like complainant and all others he must keep within the law. The power of the commissioner rests upon the statute, and the statute being specific in its provisions, leaves him no room for official discretion.

The statute defines with particularity what constitutes an adulteration of food products and creates an official to see that its provisions are enforced. What is meant

by pure food? The statute answers this by defining adulteration.

The purpose of a plain, sensible law ought not to be defeated by over nice definitions, or by effort at forced refinement until common sense is read out of the law. The legislature evidently had in mind something subtle by way of deceit in the making and sale of food products, and to avoid hair-splitting effort to fritter away the safeguard they intended, they defined adulteration, and their definition is my law.

But it is said that the pure food law, so far as it applied to the maker of a food product, is to be considered in this case from the commercial standpoint of sausage, and that no matter what sausage may have been formerly, yet if at the time of the passage of this act in 1895, commercial sausage then had and had had for some time cereal in its makeup, the legislative body is conclusively presumed to have known of that fact, and under the law as it is passed, the use of cereal in commercial sausage can not be declared to be an adulteration of a food product.

### Legislators Not Given Credit for Brains.

Members of the legislature are drawn from the people by popular choice, and intended to represent fairly the intelligence of the communities from whence they come. I can not clothe them with powers of discernment beyond that of citizens of average intelligence. To hold that when they passed the law of 1895 they knew commercial sausage contained flour and added water and therefore the courts must except sausage from their definition of adulteration, would charge them with light upon the subject apparently possessed by none of their constituents and beyond the knowledge of most all lexicographers and with knowledge of the trade practice complainant is now so strenuously objecting to having publicly revealed.

Sausage is a well-known article of food, and it has commonly been understood to be a meat product and not a mixture of meat and cereal. It derived its name from its makers at a time when it was a home-made product and before it became a commercial product.

The packers of this country found sausage to be a common article of food and they made it for the trade and sold it under the name everyone understood. The consumers and the customers of the packers not so very many years ago made it themselves and therefore know how to make it.

To profit out of the name and the common understanding of the consumers, some of the commercial makers of sausage have retained the name because of the demand for that particular article of food, but they have changed the make-up of the product.

I can not hold that it must be assumed the legislature had in mind when this act was passed commercial practices in the making of this food product and not the way everyone not in the secret supposed it was made, and that by a failure to specifically mention and condemn this article, the definition adopted by the legislature must not be made to apply to commercial practices.

If the legislature is assumed to have had information upon the subject of what constitutes sausage, then under the evidence in this case it is sensible to hold that the knowledge possessed by the legislative body was the knowledge possessed by the people themselves, and not knowledge possessed by a few who were endeavoring to keep the matter secret.

Had the members of the legislature gone to the dictionaries they would have found sausage defined to be chopped or minced meat, seasoned, and this definition would have been supported by the understanding of practically all of their constituents.

By the means used in its making of sausage, the complainant in effect makes it possible to practice a fraud on the consumers in delivering to retail dealers for sale

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Robinson Packing Company is reported about to erect a plant in Cherryvale, Kas.

Fanz & Company of Knoxville, Tenn., are to erect an addition to their sausage factory.

The Tegarden Packing Company of Springfield, Mo., will expend about \$25,000 in improving their plant.

The Dubuque Packing Company of Dubuque, Ia., has completed plans to double the capacity of the plant.

The plant of the C. Klinek Packing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

An action has been started to have a receiver appointed for the New Process Fertilizer Company of Columbus, Ohio.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is about to construct a large fertilizer plant at Aiken, S. C.

It is reported that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is to establish a branch house at New Britain, Conn.

The branch house of Kingan & Company, packers, at Richmond, Va., has been seriously damaged by fire.

The plant of the Sunset Tanning Company at San Francisco, Cal., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$60,000.

The recently incorporated provision firm of Joseph R. Shimer at Philipsburg, Pa., is to contract for the erection of several new buildings.

Notice of an application for a charter has been filed by the H. H. Shanks Company of Washington, Pa., who will engage in the wholesaling of meats and provisions.

The plant of the Fort Smith Cotton Oil Company at Fort Smith, Ark., has been partly destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at \$75,000.

It is reported that negotiations are pending toward the purchase of the holdings of the firm of Miller & Lux, packers, of the Pacific Slope.

The Atlas Leather Manufacturing Company of East St. Louis, Ill., has incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock. The incorporators are H. Buehler, H. L. Griesdieck and F. Kukkuck.

Swift & Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, has been granted a permit to do business in the State of Texas, with Fort Worth as headquarters.

J. Ogden Armour is reported as announcing that \$500,000 will be expended in increasing the output and improving the facilities of the Armour plant at Fort Worth, Tex.

The plant of the Latrobe Provision Company at Latrobe, Pa., has been taken over by the East Liberty Home Dressed Meat Company, who will greatly enlarge the facilities.

The cities of Oklahoma City, Okla., Fort Worth, Tex., and Dallas, Tex., are all making overtures in the shape of bonuses toward securing the new Southern plants of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

The Forest Warehouse Company of Chicago has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to engage in the salting, packing and storing of provisions. The incorporators are H. Boore, L. M. Boore and B. S. Wilson.

The Hudson Butterine Company of Jersey City, N. J., has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to manufacture oleomargarine, butterine, etc. The incorporators are: Frank Persons, Harry Braun and John T. Norton.

The Newman-Brown Poultry Company of New York City has incorporated with \$7,000 capital stock to deal in poultry, meats, game and provisions. The incorporators are Nathan Newman, Harry Brown and J. S. Brown.

The Monitor Cattle Company of Osco, Ill., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to deal in livestock and carry on a general packinghouse business. The incorporators are: J. A. Westerlund, P. C. Pearson and A. L. Ringo.

The Independent Fertilizer Company, representing the consolidation of a number of firms, has filed incorporation papers with the New Jersey authorities at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock is \$50,000,000 and the incorporators are Harold Otis and Charles W. Mil-

lard, 25 Broad street, New York, and Frank E. Hall of Jersey City.

The directors of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company and the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company of Sioux City, Ia., have elected officers. F. L. Eaton was made president of the stock yards company; George E. Burdick, secretary; Edward Tilden, treasurer, and William H. Benn, traffic manager. The officers of the railway company are F. L. Eaton, president; William Milchrist, vice-president; George Burdick, secretary and treasurer.

### MORE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The scope of the work of the United States Meat Inspection Service is constantly widening. Large concerns which have always had government inspection are continually extending its benefits to branch houses and plants, while other packers, curers, sausage-makers, etc., are finding that it pays to have the government stamp of approval on their meat products, even if they do only a local business, and are thus seeking the privilege of inspection.

During the past month the following establishments have been added to the list of those having federal inspection, the total number now reaching well on toward the thousand mark:

Morris & Company, 10 North street, Bayonne, N. J.

Morris & Company, Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y.

Armour & Company, 248 West Commerce street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Armour & Company, 123 South Wall street, Spokane, Wash.

Armour & Company, 60 Prospect avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.

Swift & Company, 16 Williams street, Cumberland, Md.

Swift & Company, 922 East First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Swift & Company, Crocker street and Jefferson avenue, Beaumont, Tex.

National Packing Company, Bay and Kearny streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Batchelder & Snyder Company, 6 Brighton Abattoir, Brighton, Mass.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, 138 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

John N. Ladensack Company, 41 Richmond street, Boston, Mass.

Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage Company, foot of Sixth street, Walla Walla, Wash.

The Williams Live Stock Company, Hallstead, Pa.

F. T. Nance & Company, Morristown, Tenn.

M. A. Goodsen & Company, 515 Cumberland street, Morristown, Tenn.

Greenville Packing Company, Greenville, Tenn.

St. Louis Independent Packing Company, 2018 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Whitesburg Packing House, Whitesburg, Tenn.

Foell Supply Company, 5 East Twenty-second place, Chicago, Ill.

J. C. Palmer, Charleston, Tenn.

Creelman Packing Company, 1137 Market street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

James M. Worrall, 301 East State street, Kennett Square, Pa.

Wing Chung Lung & Company, 47 Mott street, New York.

Kretchmar Sausage Manufacturing Company, 2700 Cherokee street, St. Louis, Mo.

New England Sausage Manufacturing Company, 134 Cedar street, Providence, R. I.

Lotz Brothers, 1825 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. B. Olivit, 3427 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hop Chung Company, 63 Bayard street, New York, N. Y.

The Blue Valley Packing Company, Independence road and Blue River, Kansas City, Mo.

The Taylor Provision Company, 63 Perrine avenue, Trenton, N. J.

O'Malley & Company, 54 North Peoria street, Chicago, Ill.

Ostrander, Nichols & Hershey, Olathe, Kans.

San Antonio Canning Company, 320 Perral street, San Antonio, Tex.

D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton street, Trenton, N. J.

W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Jacob Folger, 9½ St. Clair street, Toledo, Ohio.

Inspection has been discontinued at the following establishments: Max Brook, 54 Freeman street, Orange, N. J.; Thos. Morrison & Company, Bank street and Winchell avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Pancero, 1325 Ethan avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Frankfield & Company, 14 Front street, New York, N. Y.; Western Sausage and Provision Company, 336 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.; Eagle Sausage Works, 469 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill.; California Dressed Beef Company, 3820 Santa Fe avenue, Vernon, Cal.

Market inspection has been inaugurated at Newark, N. J., and Youngstown, Ohio.

### NO GUARANTEE UNDER FOOD LAW.

When the federal food law first went into effect and its chief apostle, Dr. Wiley, evolved the famous "guarantee" label which was to go on all food packages under its provisions, The National Provisioner called attention to the fact that this "guarantee" was a deception. The government under the meat inspection law guarantees every meat product bearing its stamp, because every step in the manufacture of such products is conducted under the direct supervision of government inspectors. Such is not the case with other food products. Their manufacture is not supervised by the government; the latter merely inspects them afterward, and if they violate the law their makers are prosecuted. Therefore a statement that these products are "guaranteed" was misleading, since only their manufacturers could guarantee them.

The wording of the label was changed, but it appears that some manufacturers have been inclined to take advantage of it to make the public believe their products were guaranteed by the government. It is now reported from Washington that Dr. Wiley himself admits that the original introduction of the controverted words was a serious mistake. The words have in many cases given rise to the impression that a government inspector is stationed in factories or plants of different sorts seeing that the production is carried on exactly as represented. This, of course, has been done in no case except that of the meat industry, but the fact that it was done even there has given some color of reasonableness to the partial misrepresentations which some producers seem to have been guilty of in this connection.

Patent Commissioner Moore has refused to register the trade mark of a producer who included thereon the words, "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act," as a part of the trade-mark. Commissioner Moore does this on the ground that the words are not properly a part of the trade-mark, but are a species of misrepresentations.



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OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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## APHTHOUS FEVER SCARE

There is a good deal of public apprehension, both at home and abroad, just at present concerning the discovery of apthous fever, more popularly known as foot and mouth disease, among cattle in scattered sections of some Eastern States. The infected districts have been quarantined, and the British government has declared an embargo against cattle from these States. The immediate result of these embargoes has been some small embarrassment to shippers of meat animals in and from the quarantined districts, and to a small percentage of the meat trade dependent upon such local supplies.

That there is thus far no ground for general apprehension is certain. The Secretary of Agriculture and all the forces at his command have been active since the first news of the trouble in using every possible means to stamp it out—and few people realize what an excellent and effective organization this is, and what quick and sure work it is doing. It is receiving co-operation of the various State authorities, and a few days should see the trouble checked.

It may be expected that enemies of the American meat trade abroad will use this scare as an excuse to start another crusade against American meats. Such an attack will have about as much foundation as those of the past. Sensationalism finds a favorite victim in the meat industry, and the industry must stand it. It cannot strike back.

It will be interesting, however, in connection with this outbreak to trace the trouble to its source and locate the responsibility. If it shall be found, as in the case of tuberculosis and other troubles, that the fault is in the inattention of the breeder and feeder to proper sanitary conditions on the farm or in the feed lot, it will only add another count to the indictment against him, an indictment on which the demand for trial and judgment is fast growing too loud and insistent to be longer ignored by politicians and office-holders who truckle to the farmer vote.

## A DICTATORIAL DEALER

It is generally considered that the best way to win a customer is by treating him with courtesy and giving him credit for the possession of at least the average amount of common sense. The truth of the saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than vinegar is generally acknowledged, and it is universally admitted that however much ginger and determination is exhibited in going after business, it should at least be coated with a reasonable amount of politeness.

This rule is so generally followed that a deviation from it becomes immediately noticeable. Hide and Leather reports an incident which is a startling exception to this fundamental rule of business etiquette. It tells of a hide dealer who advertised his wares, and in response received an inquiry concerning a certain selection. Boiled down, this was the reply the business-seeking dealer gave his prospective customer:

"We have never solicited your business; if you want to buy stock of us at any time you will buy it the way we want to sell it to you, or let it alone! We are not in need of your advice or suggestions. If you don't like our terms, don't bother us. Either buy or don't buy. That's all, and that's business."

That may have been this dealer's idea of

business, but it is hardly likely his business will prosper if he maintains such an attitude toward his customers. Furthermore, some day he may get a good hard punch in the jaw for talking like that.

## A LITTLE INFORMATION

Our good editorial friend on the Pacific Coast whose zeal once in a while outstrips his knowledge has taken offense at a statement of The National Provisioner concerning the fright of the French over a feared invasion of their country by American packers. The facts concerning this American packinghouse enterprise for France have already appeared in our columns. Like the new Mexican packing enterprise, the French scheme is the work of an American promoter who saw a chance to make money. American packers are no more interested in it than they are in the Mexican scheme. The names of the promoters have been published and the facts are known. The only dust thrown must be that our California friend has kicked up to obscure his own vision.

## WHY SHOULD HE?

A leading trade journal of New England, representing the grocery and other trades, calls loudly upon Dr. Wiley to resign his place as chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture and general food dictator for the country. This journal advances numerous reasons for demanding his retirement, including his alleged incapacity for the position, his peculiar behavior in connection with certain food investigations and his general attitude toward business interests.

Why should Dr. Wiley resign? Who could be blamed for refusing to give up such a chance to occupy the center of the stage? Besides, if he did resign, where—in view of his own admissions on the witness stand—is there a field for the exercise of his scientific abilities?

## PLENTY OF MODEL PLANTS

The city authorities of El Paso, Texas, have refused an application for a permit to erect a packing plant within the limits of that city on the ground that they fear such a plant could not be kept sufficiently clean to be healthful. The plant for which application was made is to be one of the most modern kind, and absolutely sanitary in every particular. The city authorities are skeptical, however, and have sent a representative North to look at some of the modern plants now in operation. They can find dozens and scores of them scattered all over the United States, and they should find overwhelming evidence in favor of granting such an application.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## IMPORTANCE OF SAVING OFFAL.

The National Provisioner has received a communication concerning one of the greatest of modern packinghouse economic questions, the saving of offal, which is so much to the point that it is worth printing just at it stands, for the benefit of those in the trade, particularly small packers and butchers who are seeking information on ways and means to enlarge their profits. The communication, which is from a well-known authority in this line, is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1908.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am glad to know that the small butchers, as well as the large, are realizing more each year the great importance of saving the offals in their establishments. I know of no better way to illustrate this than by a little incident that I will take the liberty of mentioning.

Thirty-two years ago the writer built a small fertilizer plant near this city for rendering slaughterhouse offals and other materials. Among other contracts we made one with the Cleveland Provision Company, one of the largest concerns in this part of the country, for the removal of all their tankage, blood and hair. The contract was about as follows: That they would give us the hair if we would take away the tankage. They actually gave us several tons of pressed tankage a day, and at least two thousand dollars' worth of hogs' hair. Of course it was not so valuable at that time, although commercial fertilizer was then coming into use in this country.

In order to get our bone meal introduced the writer gave to his uncle one ton of bone meal, and even then it was accepted with a suspicion of doubt. The result was a very fine crop of wheat. At that time this country was actually importing wheat. In other words, not enough wheat or corn was raised to supply the demand. I will venture to say that there are now sold in this country more than 500 tons of commercial fertilizer every year, and the result is that the average yield of wheat is more than double. And the same may be said of other crops.

The small butcher wonders why Armour, Swift and the other large companies make so much money. He seems to forget that the fertilizer department of these companies is actually one of the most important, and that more money is made out of that than almost any other department. Therefore it seems that there could not be anything more important than for every small butcher to put in some kind of an outfit for rendering, drying and utilizing the offals.

It is just as salable as wheat. I do not know the exact prices, but I do know that it brings a price of from six to twenty dollars a ton, according to how it is treated. The most of it is sold direct to the large fertilizer manufacturers, and I think I am

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticize freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

safe in stating that the price ranges about seven or eight dollars a ton for simply rendered and dried tankage.

In small cities where one butcher is not large enough, several should unite and put up a plant for rendering, drying and treating the offals from their establishments. It will pay better than any other part financially. And again, by rendering and drying all of the offals, etc., it keeps everything in a first class, clean and sanitary condition, which is very important indeed. And the time is coming, and is nearly here, when it will be absolutely necessary for every butcher to do this. I have several times urged the importance of this matter to butchers, and it seems that each year makes it more important.

Yours truly,  
C. O. BARTLETT.

## FRANKFORTER BLOOD STOMACH.

Following is a receipt for a sausage product which is an attractive article for a market counter and a good seller: Use bacon only half cooked, cut in pieces of size of about half of a pea, soak in hot water, so as to remove all fat, and let drain until the bacon is perfectly dry. Add one-third soft boiled finely chopped pig skin, mix with the bacon and spice as follows for 100 pounds: 62 ounces salt, 7 ounces pepper, 3½ ounces fine cloves, 3½ ounces fine peppermint, 2½ ounces fine marjoram, 2½ ounces finely ground mace, 30 pieces of leek finely bruised.

Mix the spice, add to the mass, mix and add the necessary amount of hog blood (about one-fifth of the whole quantity); knead the mass well. Fill into hog stomachs, bladders or beef guts, three-quarters full. The water should be boiling and the sausage, being filled and tied, is put into the kettle and slightly stirred. Boil until on pricking no blood, but perfectly clear fat, is obtained; remove the sausages and wash them.

Turn the product freely to hasten the cooling.

Always use fresh blood. The best is hog blood; calf, mutton or beef blood can also be used, but not the blood from "kosher" cattle. This blood frequently contains liquid excrements. The kettle in which these sausages are boiled should not be used for any other kind of sausage.

If the blood is not used up at once foam begins to form on the surface, which should be skimmed off. The blood should frequently be poured from one vessel to another with the addition of some salt, which deepens the color; it should be strained before using.

## TREAT ALL CUSTOMERS ALIKE.

Influence may be over-rated by the business man, and it may be under-rated. The man who depends upon influence to pull himself out of bad positions and does not take care to keep himself out of such positions in the first place, is sure to make a failure in the end. He is the man who uses his influence to the extreme limit, but he does not make a good use of it, and cannot wring a real business success from such methods.

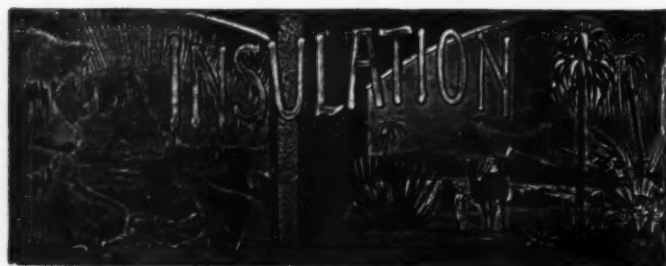
The business man who devotes too much attention to people who are supposed to have influence, and neglects the other customers to do so, will eventually find that he is getting small returns for his investment of time, for only a small percentage of the "influential" people really have influence.

For the business man there is one good broad road to an influential position and influential friends. All he has to do is to treat each and every customer exactly alike, show no partiality, and both give and demand an absolutely square deal. As soon as such a reputation is firmly established the influential people of to-day will be glad to be friendly, and the influential people of to-morrow will already be your friends.

Never hesitate to ask for influence if you really need it, for a good purpose, always remembering that you incur a debt which must be paid in kind upon demand. If you do not make a demand for it you never know whether your friends really have it or not, and it is generally as much of a pleasure to them to be able to show their influence as it is to you to be favored by them.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

## MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



FOR COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

140 Cedar Street, New York City



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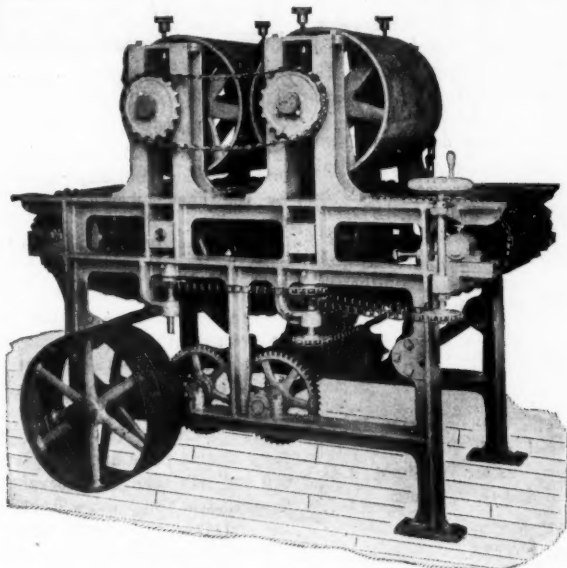
## "BOSS" SANITARY BELLY ROLLER.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, inventors and manufacturers of butchers and packers' equipment, has just put a new machine on the market which is attracting a good deal of attention. It is the "Boss" sanitary belly roller, and is made either single or double.

This new machine has most novel and practical features for rolling and flattening

## SANITARY RENDERING MACHINERY.

Wannewetsch & Company of Buffalo, N. Y., report a very successful year in sales of sanitary rendering machinery, the number of sales and installations to date for 1908 exceeding in number the total 1907 business, which speaks well for the efficiency and merits of equipment manufactured by this active concern. A few of the prominent recent installations are as follows:



THE NEW "BOSS" SANITARY BELLY ROLLER.

hog bellies. Being constructed entirely of steel and iron, it is extra strong and is said to be strictly sanitary. Its endless carrier is made of steel bars linked together at both ends. Every alternate bar is longer, for the purpose of fitting between the sprockets on the wheel which drives the carrier, overcoming the necessity of using a sprocket chain.

Above the endless carrier are the large heavy pressure rollers with springs to regulate the pressure. Underneath these, below the carrier and supporting it, are smaller rollers that by turning a crank wheel can be instantly raised or lowered to suit different thicknesses of bellies. The lower rollers revolve with the carrier when the bellies are pressed and rolled, thus avoiding all friction and wearing of the carrier or support. The results claimed for the use of this roller are perfect, uniform-pressed bellies, fast work and long life of the machine.

The weight of the double machine is 2,800 lbs. It occupies a floor space of only 4 ft. x 6 ft. The pulleys are 24 in. x 4 in., speed, 80 revolutions; power, two horse. It is equipped with an endless steel carrier 22 inches wide. The pressure drums are 20 inches in diameter. The machine has a capacity of 2,000 bellies per hour. Further information concerning this new belly roller may be obtained from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, O.

Business openings and opportunities for good investments are found by keeping an eye on our "Wanted" department, page 48.

John J. Felin Company, Philadelphia, three large units, having capacity of about 7½ tons offal daily.

Louis Burk, Philadelphia, Pa., two large units having capacity of 5 tons offal daily.

Sullivan Packing Company, Detroit, Mich., one large unit added, making three in all, capacity 7 tons offal daily.

E. J. Young, Hood River, Ore., one small unit.

George Zimmer, Bay City, Mich., one large unit.

St. Johns Hide Company, St. Johns, N. B., 1 large unit.

Globe Refining Company, Reading, Pa., two large units.

A. H. March Packing Company, Bridgeport, Pa., one large unit.

Within the past month shipment of two large units was made for installation in South America.

## THE WAY TO REACH CONSUMERS.

A booklet which is intended to appeal particularly to the manufacturer of food products, meat or otherwise, who wants to reach the largest number of consumers in the most effective way, has recently been issued by a

well-known advertising expert, Charles H. Wessels, of Philadelphia. It is entitled "Wessels and His Plan," and it is worthy the serious attention of every manufacturer. It is addressed to manufacturers who market their products through grocers, but there is no reason why it is not equally applicable to those who distribute through the meat trade. Besides, manufacturers of many kinds of meat products undoubtedly dispose of a very large proportion of certain products through the grocer.

Mr. Wessels makes it very plain that his opinion, based on twenty years of the most practical experience and intimate association with the trade and marketing methods, is that without doubt trade paper advertising is the most effective in reaching the consumer of any kind that has thus far been attempted. This may sound a little radical to those who have been led to believe in the superiority of other forms of advertising, such as magazine, bill-board, street car and daily newspaper publicity. But Mr. Wessels, who surely ought to know what he is talking about, declares that there is no question as to the superiority of advertising in trade papers.

In his booklet Mr. Wessels shows conclusively that it is more important to reach the dealer than it is the consumer, for it is the dealer that comes in personal contact with the consumer, and through him the effect is multiplied. He also shows the quickest, cheapest and most effective way to reach the dealer, which is through the methods and system he has evolved from his twenty years' experience. He believes that manufacturers who depend on circularizing, the work of salesmen, etc., alone, are making serious and costly mistakes. Both methods are good, but they are costly and they are only a part of a perfect publicity campaign.

He also calls attention to the money wasted by manufacturers in trade press advertising because they do not adopt the right methods, such as constant change of copy, the right copy at the right time, etc. Such manufacturers often discontinue such advertising, claiming that it does not pay. The fault is their own, in not properly handling the advertising, and not the fault of the medium used. It is such proper, intelligent and effective service that Mr. Wessels offers, and which he has given to more than 50 of the biggest manufacturing concerns in the country. "Wessels and His Plan" is worth reading for the manufacturer who would know how to increase his business most effectively at least cost.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

# DIXON'S

**TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE**  
reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 82-C.  
**Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION



## Waterproof and Air-tight

These are the two vital elements necessary for insulating paper. Papers which absorb and retain moisture do more harm than good.

# GIANT Insulating PAPER

is absolutely free from these defects. Made of the best rope stock. Repels all moisture. No tar, oil or rosin. Perfectly odorless and air-tight. Acid proof.  
Economical, durable, safe.

Write for Prices, Samples and Booklet  
No. 65

## The Standard Paint Company

General Offices

100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Branches:

Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia,  
Boston, New Orleans

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Flat Rock, Ohio.—The Flat Rock Creamery Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by William Miller, John Glessner, S. F. Royer, J. N. Shaffer, P. H. Beiler, T. M. Wolfe, O. O. Good, S. T. Wyand and J. S. Kleckner.

Breeze, Ill.—The Breeze Ice and Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Jno. Holtkamp, Geo. Fetchel and Emil Schroeder.

Akron, Ohio.—The Independent Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated by E. H. Blockstone, E. H. Boylain, A. L. Neiswanger and D. H. Morgan.

Portland, Me.—The Consumers' Ice Company has incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock. The officers are Clarence E. Eaton, president; T. L. Croteau, treasurer.

New York, N. Y.—The Seventieth Street Hygeia Ice Company has incorporated with \$150,000. The incorporators are L. Malthauer, E. M. Neary, R. Brill, W. J. Foster and L. Cohen.

Mt. Joy, Pa.—The Farmers' Creamery Company has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The William Simon Brewery has incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock. The incorporators are W. Simon, J. G. Schiff, W. J. Simon and G. J. Simon.

### ICE NOTES.

Millbach, Pa.—Jno. E. Illig is to erect ice houses at this place.

Creston, Ia.—C. S. Rex & Son are to erect a 4,000-ton ice house at Summit Lake.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Consumers' Ice Company has begun the erection of twelve ice houses to cost approximately \$30,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Freezing Company has resumed operations with their warehouse and pipe line after an enforced shutdown of considerable length.

Yorktown, Tex.—The Yorktown Ice Plant has been purchased by C. N. Coles, of Nebraska. The purchase price was \$20,000.

Huntington, W. Va.—The Huntington Pasteurized Milk Company are to install cold storage machinery.

Marshallville, Ga.—J. O. Booton wishes to get quotations on ice machines.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mills & Elevator Company are to purchase a second-hand ice plant.

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—The storage plant of the Crystal Ice Company has been destroyed by fire.

## NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—  
Most Water and Air-proof  
Insulating Paper made. Send for  
samples and make your own tests.

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.



Milton, Ore.—This city is to install a 10-ton ice plant operated by electricity. The cost will be \$18,000.

Latrobe, Pa.—The plant of the Latrobe Ice and Provision Company has been taken over by the East Liberty Home Dressed Meat Company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Clear Lake Ice Company are to erect a \$15,000 plant at Wine street near Clinton street.

Waurika, Okla.—A \$30,000 ice plant is to be erected at this place.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Stratton Ice Works are to erect a cold-storage plant adjacent to their ice factory.

Orangeburg, S. C.—The Crystal Ice Company of this place has capitalized with \$100,000 and will take over the properties of the Crystal Ice Company and the Summerville Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Eagle Lake Ice Company are to spend \$10,000 in improving their ice houses at Winona Lake.

Sabinal, Tex.—The Sabinal Water and Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$28,000.

Warren, N. Y.—It is reported that an ice and cold-storage plant is to be erected here.

### REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, November 30 and December 1, in the Engineering Societies building, No. 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City. The Monday morning session will be taken up with reports; in the afternoon these papers will be read:

"The Relative Bacteriological Contents of Can, Plate and Natural Ice Under Various Conditions," John C. Sparks, New York.

"Ethyl Chloride Refrigeration," C. C. Palmer, New York.

"The Construction and Actual Results Obtained from an Ice-Making Plant of Moderate Size," Charles Dickerman, Philadelphia.

In the evening the subjects to be considered include:

"Waterproofing in Refrigerating Work," Edward W. De Knight, New York.

"Standard Method of Testing Refrigerating Machines," Dr. D. S. Jacobus, New York.

"Reinforced Concrete Freezing Tanks," William M. Torrance, New York.

At the session on Tuesday morning there will be three papers read:

"Points in Selecting Refrigerating Apparatus," Otto Luhr, Chicago.

"Performance of Ammonia Compression

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

High Grade **ICE TOOLS** insure better work on the field and in the house—resulting in larger profits

**COAL AND ICE** Elevating and Conveying Machinery

*Gifford Wood Co.*

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for Catalog



Machines," Charles Edward Lucke, New York.

"Does Ammonia Disintegrate in Absorption Plants?" H. Dannenbaum, Philadelphia.

These are the Tuesday afternoon topics:

"Refrigeration Applied to Air Supply for Blast Furnaces," Bruce Walter, Pittsburg.

"Recent Investigations in the Handling of Perishable Products by the United States Department of Agriculture," G. Harold Powell, Washington.

The following topical discussions are also announced:

"What are the Disadvantages of the Voorhees Multiple Effect Compressor?"

"What are the Theoretical Limitations for the Amount of Ice Produced per Pound of Coal in Distilled Water Can Plants?"

"What are the Best Temperatures, according to Modern Practice, for Holding Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meat and Fruits in Cold Storage Warehouses?"

"When Storing Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats and Fruits in Cold Storage Warehouses, Is It Better to Use a Forced Air Circulation or to Pipe the Rooms?"

#### REFRIGERATION IN THE SOUTH.

With summer weather prevailing from the first of May until well into October and with mid-day temperatures of 90 degrees and even higher during three months of the year, the people of the South appreciate, as perhaps those in no other section of the country can, the necessity as well as the luxury of cheap ice and refrigeration, which is now very generally enjoyed in the rural districts as well as in cities.

Railroads have always been regarded as a necessity in the development of any section, furnishing transportation for farming implements, machinery and supplies of all kinds and offering a ready, if not always a cheap, means of reaching a suitable market. In many sections of the South what are now the principal and most profitable products are of a perishable or semi-perishable nature, the marketing of which is only rendered possible

through the agency of cheap ice and cold storage facilities at reasonable prices.

Thus the development of the refrigerating industry has been the means of bringing to the front certain sections which hitherto had been unknown, as far as possessing any special possibilities are concerned, and in connection with adequate transportation facilities, has furnished new and lucrative employment to various classes of labor.

The small refrigerating plant, which is, comparatively speaking, a recent production, has brought many luxuries of life to thousands of inhabitants of the Southern States, and has caused them to make a fresh start in developing recognized possibilities, which, previous to the advent of low temperatures at small cost, were doomed to remain merely possibilities.

While the making of ice and providing refrigeration is in itself an added expense, yet



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

### HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

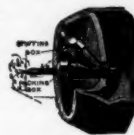
Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**ANHYDROUS**  
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY  
FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING



Established  
as the  
Standard.  
Pamphlets  
free.



Specify B. B.

#### Shipments Immediate

**B. B. AMMONIA MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.  
BALTIMORE, 106 W. Lombard St., Joseph S. Wernig.  
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO, Seneca Street, Keystone Warehouse Co.  
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.  
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.  
HOUSTON, Southwestern Engineering & Supply Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
JACKSONVILLE, Park Building, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY, Western Storage & Forwarding Co.  
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
NEWARK, P. W. Munn Livery Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.  
PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station, Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPhetters' Warehouse Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.  
SEATTLE, 109 Main St., United Iron Works.  
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### York Manufacturing Co. YORK, PA.

We manufacture all the machinery and parts needed to equip a complete Ice or Refrigerating Plant:

**MACHINES, CONDENSERS, TANKS, CANS, COOLERS, PIPING.**

**Boilers and Ammonia Fittings of All Kinds.**

We employ over 1,250 men in the manufacture of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery *exclusively*.

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST.

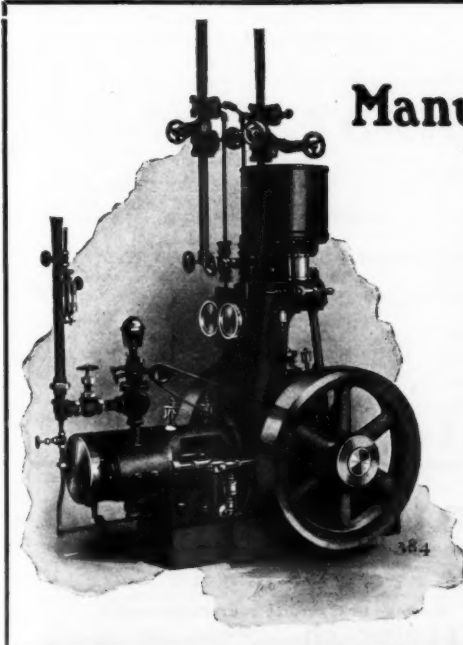
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it has served to lessen the cost of living on the whole. Even the country merchant buys in larger quantities, especially in the matter of vegetables, fruits and meats, which he is able to store indefinitely, and is enabled to take advantage of lower prices and rates which usually accompany large shipments.

The Southern people purchase ice with a lavish hand, both for commercial and household purposes, and the fact that a well-managed ice plant is in nearly every instance a paying undertaking needs no further proof than the surprisingly small number which are forced to suspend operations.

Of the very large plants in proportion to the population, the South possesses nothing unusual, but the number of small and medium sized installations, viz., from 5 to 50 tons a day, is very large. This is due in part to the high freight rates throughout the South, which render it advisable to build a number of small plants for supplying local demands, instead of shipping ice any considerable distance from the large commercial centres.

The high price of fuel in most Southern States necessitates high economy in the operation of ice-making and refrigerating machinery. The natural result is that a most progressive policy is pursued by ice manufacturers generally, and Southern ice plants, almost without exception, represent ideal conditions as regards equipment and management, and the price of manufactured ice is the same as in many sections of the country where fuel and supplies are very much cheaper.—Southern Engineer.

## TRADE IN HOG BRISTLES IN CHINA.

One of the large exports from China, in which American merchants are heavily interested, is black hog bristles. The bulk of these bristles, says Vice Consul Ernest Vollmer of Tsingtau in a report to the Bureau of Manufactures, comes from the northern China and Manchurian ports, and from there generally find their way to Shanghai. There they are collected by large dealers, assorted into lengths of from 2½ to 6 inches, if they have not been previously assorted, and then exported, to be made into paint brushes and other articles. The assorted bristles are made up into little round bundles, averaging from 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

While the bristle business on the whole is increasing, it is, like many other trades, tending to centralization in the large ports, and the smaller coast places figure less and less in the exportation, the main reason being that the facilities for sorting are not sufficient in the small ports. A dealer in an outport who can collect several hundred

pounds of bristles a month finds it more to his benefit to send his lots to a large Shanghai wholesaler than to go to the trouble and expense of having them sorted and bundled and then waiting to get together a large enough lot to make it worth his while to export.

The China hog, on the whole, is not a large producer of bristles, all his body, except a strip down the back and a larger spot on the neck, being covered with hair only, while the northern hog of Manchuria and Siberia has a larger part of his skin covered with bristles. Under normal conditions it takes some 100 coolies to sort and bundle about 50 pounds of bristles a day, averaging, say, one-half pounds a man per diem.

The total exports of bristles from Shanghai last year were 3,948,346 pounds, valued at \$1,858,600, this being largely composed of receipts from other ports. Direct exports to the United States from Tsingtau during 1906 and 1907 were only \$1,795 and \$1,275, respectively, while the exports from the port, mainly to Shanghai, have been increasing, and during the year 1907 amounted to 165,758 pounds. Other northern ports which figure considerably in this business are Tientsin and Newchwang. Tientsin last year exported no less than 2,495,242 pounds, while Newchwang sent out only 13,433 pounds. In 1899 the exports from Newchwang amounted to 133,000 pounds, since which the trade has steadily decreased.

Among the ports on the Yangtze dealing in bristles are Hankow and Chungking, the main part of the exports of these two ports, 1,267,224 and 1,193,309 pounds, respectively, coming from the provinces to the north and being strictly northern bristles. In the extreme south of the Empire we again find the trade lively at Canton and Kowloon, which exported 493,830 and 697,850 pounds, respectively. The figures from Hankow and Chungking, given above for 1907, were about the same as in 1906, while the amount at Canton and Kowloon showed a material decrease.

Official Chinese customs statistics show that in 1907 the United States took 13,891 hundredweight (1 hundredweight equals 112 pounds) of bristles, valued at \$794,630, Great Britain alone taking more in quantity, but less in value, namely, 15,451 hundredweights, at \$709,340. The next countries in importance were Germany and France, with 5,532 and 5,339 hundredweights, respectively. Total foreign exports from China were the largest on record, in 1907 being 56,165 hundredweights (6,290,480 pounds), valued at \$2,353,181.

The exports of bristles from the several ports, outside of Shanghai, as given by Vice Consul Vollmer, were as follows, in pounds: Tsingtau, 165,758; Tientsin, 2,495,242; Newchwang, 13,433; Hankow, 1,267,224; Chungking, 1,193,309; Canton, 493,830; Kowloon, 697,850; total, 6,326,646; total exports from China to the several countries, 6,290,480 pounds. It would, therefore, appear that the exports from Shanghai are composed of bristles brought hither from the foregoing ports, to be sorted and then exported from that port.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Feverish Situations—Occasional Steadiness—  
Reactions on Full Hog Receipts—Good  
Full Distributions of Supplies—Increased  
Foreign Demands—Very Moderate Stocks  
Despite Increased Packing.**

Hog products markets are subjected to variations in prices as hog supplies are larger or less than estimated daily at the packing centres. It is a question now of the extent of hog marketing and not so much as ordinarily of the demands and supplies of the products. This situation of affairs is likely to run along until it is felt the surplus hog supplies of the country for winter marketing are packed.

There are some trade opinions that liberal hog receipts will continue after January. It seems likely to us that if the present sentiment of farmers in marketing hogs and holding over supplies is kept along to January that hog supplies thereafter for a few weeks would be of materially modified order.

There is little question of some decided bullish trade sentiment at the West for the long run of the market, more especially for the latest options now dealt in. It is emphasized by deductions of probable future modified supplies of hogs and hog fat. On the other hand, a few trade sources believe that hog products stocks must more materially accumulate than they do at present be-

fore the wind-up of the winter hog marketing; also, that hog supplies will be larger for some weeks longer than otherwise apprehended they will be, and that hogs will come forward of much improved quality.

It looks to us doubtful that corn feeding will be done freely. It was noted last week that the hog supplies marketed had dropped a little in weight.

Some trade contention is that if corn is not much more freely fed in the near future that its surplus supply would be ultimately against its market prices, and that farmers would be ultimately compelled to get rid of supplies in livestock.

It seems doubtful to us that there will be any alarm among farmers concerning corn supplies and prices.

The farmer has been very successful in direct marketing of corn for a year or two, with less than ordinary livestock feeding, and does not feel that the corn crop of this season is a particular burden if livestock takes less of it than usual.

The widened uses of corn in home and foreign markets would call each season for steadily larger corn crops. The farmer did not make as much profit last season for corn in the hogs, under relatively low prices for hogs, as he made in marketing grain direct.

With the continued shaking up of prices of hogs this season and the very well sup-

ported corn market, although the hogs are not quite as low in value as they were last year at this time, it does not seem probable that hogs will show normal fattening in the next few weeks, however improved the general quality may be over that had a month or so since.

There are a few sections of the West where little corn feeding is done, even now, but they do not furnish a very large proportion of hog supplies. Reports in instances are "there is seldom seen so much desire to sell immature hogs." In other portions of the corn belt the disposition was to let any low grade corn go promptly to livestock, but to feed only moderately the better grades of the corn.

The general full shipments of hog supplies out of farmers' hands, quite twice as large last week as was had in the corresponding week last year, may mean shipments of some heldover hogs from the summer months, that had been awaiting corn supplies for marketable condition. But the greater proportion of the hog supply is moving forward to packing points, either because of a much larger hog supply in the country than the government said there was, or from an indisposition to let livestock generally have the corn supplies. We are inclined to the latter opinion. It rather looks as if by the present pressure of hog marketing the burdensome supply of hogs would be well out of farmers' hands within the next six weeks, however fairly full the hog supplies may run thereafter.

As the stocks of products are shown from time to time of very moderate volume at leading packing points they are a matter of

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surprise to most trade sources. Traders with bearish opinions had been looking for steady accumulations of supplies from rate of hog receipts and their improved quality.

There is steadily made greater doubt that any large accumulation of products stocks can be made this side of the spring hog marketing season, if at all.

There is good, full home consumption of essentially all cuts of hog products, as well as of lard, and steady satisfactory fresh meat trading.

The European markets are conservatively, yet steadily, buying lard, and more freely than before in some time meats. The new demands from Europe in combination with deliveries on contracts and consignments, and full rate of home demands fully absorb productions, and for many products draw upon accumulations.

The home distributions in the East, West and South are nearly up to normal volume.

The speculation is not especially animated, but it protects old holdings of May option and gets out on nearer deliveries when profits are shown. The outside interest shows most confidence in speculation in late months. The packers seemingly allow the situation to drift, pending more definite opinions of hog supplies and prices.

The distributions of pure lard have enlarged a little on home account and they are, as well, fairly good in compounds.

The compounds range in price from 7½¢ to 7¾¢. There seems no feature in cottonseed oil and oleo stearine markets for expectations of marked prices for them in the near future much against consuming interests, relatively with the prices of pure lard.

The oleo stearine is lower, having sold at 10c. in Chicago and 10¼c. in New York; this offsets any little feverishness had in the cotton oil market. Prospects are for exceptionally large consumption of compounds for the season, as well as improved business on export account, in part, in pure lard.

Average weight of the hogs marketed at Chicago last week was 212 lbs., against 214 lbs. previous week, 209 lbs. corresponding week 1907, and 232 lbs. in 1906.

The quarantining by the government of a few districts at the East against cattle shipments because of the foot and mouth disease is without effect upon general market positions of prices for the week. It was said that a notice was posted at the East Buffalo Live Stock Exchange by State Commissioner Pearson, who is in active charge of all quarantine arrangements, quarantining the yards and that it was expected that the yards would be closed for some time, whereby its market was unsettled and nominal. But as the principal shipments of livestock are not affected from any direction there would be no reason for market prices to be influenced.

The prompt action of the government against the few developed cases of the disease is highly spoken of in all trade sources and it is believed has averted serious disturbance to the livestock trade.

There was early in the week some confusion of trade opinions as to what would be done with the products of the condemned, few or otherwise, cattle. There was some talk then that the government would insist upon complete destruction of the fat and hide, as well as meat products, and that no tankage of the fat would be permitted. The decision of the government was subsequently announced as for complete destruction of the diseased animals.

The trade is, just now, exercised a little by a report that hides in bed cured back to October 10, many of which had been sold to leather men, would have to undergo sprinkling with a solution of carbolic acid.

However, any irregular, at present, trade opinions concerning the government decision in regard to the hides is likely to be straightened out almost at once, as traders are promptly conferring with the authorities.

In New York the trading in pork is moderate at steady prices. Sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$16@16.50; family mess, \$18.50@19; short clear, \$20.50@22; Western steam lard has moderate export demand; quoted \$9.60@9.70.

City steam lard is quiet; quoted \$9.25. Compounds are in fair demand; quoted \$7.12½@7.25. In city meats trading is moderate in pickled bellies; 9@9½¢. quoted.

#### SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—Steady and moderately active market. Quotations: City extra India mess, \$25@26; barreled mess, \$12@13; family, \$16@16.50; packet, \$14.50@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,565 bbls. pork (2,662 last year); 9,289,040 lbs. meats (10,895,239 lbs. last year); 7,971,184 lbs. lard (11,353,619 lbs. last year). From November 1: 8,652 bbls. pork (9,730 bbls. previous year); 34,285,965 lbs. meats (30,753,681 lbs. previous year); 32,167,659 lbs. lard (37,321,026 lbs. previous year).

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Nov. 21, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Nov. 21, 1908.	Week Nov. 23, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 21, 1908.
United Kingdom ..	684	498	1,973
Continent ..	546	231	1,077
So. & Cen. Am. ..	265	395	858
West Indies ..	1,361	1,260	1,030
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	699	278	904
Other countries ..	10	.....	10
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>8,652</b>

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	8,668,440	8,332,262	32,549,640
Continent ..	335,250	2,268,927	903,450
So. & Cen. Am. ..	69,325	47,400	302,200
West Indies ..	204,825	227,775	511,075
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	5,200	8,875	7,600
Other countries ..	6,000	.....	12,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>9,289,040</b>	<b>10,895,239</b>	<b>34,285,965</b>

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	4,299,881	5,056,299	16,405,385
Continent ..	3,192,340	4,812,568	13,401,621
So. & Cen. Am. ..	216,000	450,000	1,032,950
West Indies ..	231,750	784,350	1,220,450
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	31,263	50,462	32,653
Other countries ..	.....	210,000	54,600
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>7,471,184</b>	<b>11,363,619</b>	<b>32,167,659</b>

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,306	5,513,675	4,590,600
Boston .....	219	1,897,300	575,843
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	965,191
Mobile .....	33	66,875	39,500
New Orleans .....	745	54,325	203,400
Montreal .....	49	1,724,485	1,523,150
Philadelphia .....	167	32,350	.....
Galveston .....	.....	.....	73,500
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>9,289,040</b>	<b>7,071,184</b>

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Nov. 21, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 23, 1907.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds ..	1,730,400	1,946,000	215,600
Meats, pounds ..	34,285,965	30,753,681	.....
Lard, pounds ..	32,167,659	37,321,026	5,153,367

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	3/	24c.
Oil cake .....	7/6	11c.
Bacon .....	15/	24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	24c.
Cheese .....	20/	48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	24c.
Butter .....	25/	48c.
Tallow .....	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel .....	2/3	24c.

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#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1908, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Lbs.	Cottonseed Oil Gals.	Bacon and Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef, Pkgs.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs.	Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool .....	700	.....	1434	4308	.....	964	410	446	7944
Armenian, Liverpool .....	702	.....	447	1509	282	161	.....	560	1350
*Minneapolis, London .....	25	.....	515	.....	.....	75	44	1270	6493
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	5	60	475
*Philadelphia, Southampton ..	.....	.....	1045	.....	.....	.....	2	25	1050
*Columbia, Glasgow .....	425	.....	1092	.....	.....	254	7	348	608
Bluecher, Hamburg .....	150	.....	.....	50	245	.....	.....	470	250
Noordam, Rotterdam .....	12983	675	60	.....	50	50	50	820	7295
Vaderland, Antwerp .....	6081	100	330	40	150	319	536	9065	.....
St. Leonards, Antwerp .....	9638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	1450
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3125
Konig Albert, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	150	725
La Savoie, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quito, Havre .....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2711
Hudson, Bordeaux and Dunkirk.	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	250
Harz, Lisbon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luisiana, Mediterranean .....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	250
Argentina, Mediterranean .....	1600	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	1285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
P. Lykiardopoulo, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30104</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>8970</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>4845</b>	<b>43091</b>
<b>Last week .....</b>	<b>13411</b>	<b>15425</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>9135</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>8161</b>	<b>66917</b>
<b>Same time in 1907 .....</b>	<b>11793</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>9969</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>7006</b>	<b>47354</b>

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

<b>OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE</b> LARD - COMPOUND	<b>S A M E PLAN SINCE 1886</b> OLEO - NEUTRAL	<b>"JUST BROKERS"</b> STEARINE - S. OIL	<b>ALWAYS WAS RIGHT</b> TALLOW - GREASE	<b>ALWAYS WILL BE</b> GLUE STOCK - BONES	<b>STERNE &amp; SON CO. CHICAGO</b> Postal Tel. Bldg. FERTILIZER MATERIALS
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale was at 6d. lower prices, with only 300 casks sold out of 1,200 casks offered.

The markets East and West in this country are weak and slow.

The slack condition of the markets, as in buyers' favor, is due to larger cattle receipts, increase of productions and careful buying of soap makers. The depressed foreign markets are as an outcome of freer supplies of River Plate and Australian tallow and nearness to the season for abundant supplies of some raw materials for soap making, more particularly of the East India productions.

Besides, the general manufactured products business in this country and Europe is not sufficiently vigorous for soap makers, who are not urged in buying raw material supplies.

Probable absence of competition in the near future from Europe for the tallow supplies in this country, in view of its weak market positions, tends to the opinion among our home soap makers that they will have the market in this country practically in their hands.

By the increased marketing of livestock at present, supplies of fat should be by that much shortened for the season. It would be a question, then, of changed market conditions immediately upon resumption of material buying of tallow supplies.

The traders feel that whatever weakness develops to the tallow market this side of January in the lull through that time of soap makers and foreign demands, that shortly after the opening of the new year there should be better supported markets.

The soap trading of the country is increasing, although not especially active, as noted. The consumption of palm oil is liberal, thus displacing in some degree use of tallow. Freer use of tallow would follow further gain in trading in soaps, as not large supplies of the tallow are held anywhere by soap makers, many of whom would promptly replenish stocks.

New York City hogshead tallow was offered in the way of resales at 5½c. early in the week, and is now nominally 5½c. asked, although no business has been done in it, and the melters, in the slack bidding, are not

able to definitely fix a price. The best open bid is 5½c.

The special New York City, in tierces, is quoted at 6½c., at which 300 tierces were sold.

The edible tallow quoted at 7½@7¾c.

Country made tallow is unsettled in price, favoring buyers. Sales for the week, 195,000 lbs. at 5½@6¼c., as to quality.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The markets East and West dropped ¼c. and closed somewhat nominal, although increased business was done at the decline.

The lower prices were due to the largely increased, latterly, receipts of cattle, and increased fat productions. The rushing forward of livestock supplies means, of course, loss of fat supplies in the future, as the cattle are not in prime condition as a whole.

The lard market has not been in shape for compound makers buying of stearine except as prices for it were put in their favor. Sales in New York of 175,000 lbs. at 10¼c., and 500,000 lbs. in Chicago at 10c.

**OLEO OIL** has advanced in Rotterdam to 79@80 florins under increased demands with freer sales of manufactured products. Rotterdam quotes 79@80 florins. New York quotes choice 14¼@14½c.; No. 2, 9¾@9¾c.; No. 3, 9c.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Unsettled in price and slow of sale. Western quoted 11@11½c., and city lots at more money asked.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE** holds firm at about 6¼c. per lb., under very moderate supplies for sale.

**GREASE.**—Increased supplies on sale at the West, where the market is easier. New York has rather more demand at easy prices, and quotes yellow, 5@5½c.; house, 4¾@5¼c.; bone, 5@5½c.; brown, 4½@5c.; white, 5¾@6½c. for "B" and "A."

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Rather more in buyers' favor; moderate stocks; light demands. Yellow at 5½c.; white, 6c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Under increased consumption and well-sustained foreign markets the tone as to prices is firm. Quotations in New York: Cochin, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., November and December shipments, 7c.; Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., November and December shipments, 6½c.; do., January and March shipments, 6 9-16@6¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—Good, full consumption at steady prices. Prime red, spot, 5½@5¾c.;

do., to arrive, 5½@5¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6c.; do., to arrive, 5¾@5¾c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Somewhat increased demand for small lots at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@60c.; 40 test, 72c.

**CORN OIL.**—Quoted at about \$5.10 for car lots; moderate demand.

**LARD OIL.**—Improved distributing business at generally steady prices. Prime quoted 73@76c.

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 25, 1908:

**BACON.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 20,475 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 88,582 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 875 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,039 lbs.; Basle, Switzerland, 22,400 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,501 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 291,675 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 123,752 lbs.; London, England, 66,243 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,609,714 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 50,342 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,820 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 6,940 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,625 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,929 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 37,275 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 3,193 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 9,884 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 66,000 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 10,050 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,051 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,929 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 340,010 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,390 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,243 lbs.; London, Eng., 370,481 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 1,467,827 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 15,084 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 14,874 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 3,634 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 31,396 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,320 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,060 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,500 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 9,918 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,570 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 792 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,111 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amapola, Honduras, 4,375 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 695,468 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 16,692 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 24,125 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 10,000 lbs.; Aalborg, Norway, 5,000 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 66,513 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 5,101 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11,208 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 2,209 lbs.; Beira, East Africa, 3,880 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 166,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 359,110 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,586 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,366 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10,877 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 11,122 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 12,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 168,870 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,200 lbs.; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 108,629 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 32,980 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 240,277 lbs.; Havre, France, 101,009 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 93,200 lbs.; Koenigs-

We pay prompt cash for **Tallow and Grease.** Send samples of what you have to offer.

**We handle all soap materials.**

**THE OLD HOUSE, at THE OLD STAND, 383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK**  
WELCH, HOLME & CLARK COMPANY

berg, Germany, 630,637 lbs.; London, England, 843,060 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 56,830 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 8,439 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 46,422 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 17,000 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 118,475 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,199 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 6,405 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 9,835 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 52,655 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 17,280 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 882,400 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 95,946 lbs.; Southampton, England, 153,200 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 38,316 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 21,284 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 6,622 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,220 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,535 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 71,687 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 17,332 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 58,262 lbs.

**PORK.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 17 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 35 bbls.; Dunkirk, France, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 41 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 180 bbls., 18 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5 bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 29 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 495 bbls., 30 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 20 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 40 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 703 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 55 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 5 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10 bbls.

**SAUSAGES.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 382 pgs.; Colon, Panama, 45 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 125 pgs.; Havre, France, 50 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; Port of Spain, W. I., pgs.; St. Johns, N. F., 20 pgs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 25, 1908, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 15 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 125 tes., 250 kgs., 109 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 28 bbls., 16,862 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 13 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 308,391 lbs., 40 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls., 10 tes.; Dunkirk, France, 15 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 99 bbls., 22 tes.; Lisbon, Spain, 18 bbls.; London, England, 247,952 lbs., 25 bbls., 60 tes.; Liverpool, England, 443,177 lbs., 130 bbls., 431 tes.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 15 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 157 bbls., 90 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 40 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 bbls., 75 tes.; Southampton, England, 1,252,337 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 17 tes., 183 bbls.; Trieste, Austria, 11 bbls.

**OLEO OIL.**—Constantinople, Turkey, 25 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 2 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 455 tes.; London, England, 375 tes.; Liverpool, England, 335 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 45 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 622 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tes.; Veile, Denmark, 50 tes.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 3,296 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,100 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,348 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,400 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,400 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 5,296 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 4,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,144 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 650 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 23,317 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 4,011 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,848 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; London, England, 133,769 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 175,326 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,424 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 23,023 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 6,171 lbs.

**TONGUE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 17 tes.

**CANNED MEATS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 328 pa.; Antwerp, Belgium, 715 cs.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 921 cs.; Bermuda, W. I., 138 cs.; Beira, East Africa, 210 cs.; Colon, Panama, 40 cs., 35 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 735 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 572 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 20 cs.; Havre, France, 536 pgs.; Kingston, W. I., 175 pa.; London, England, 819 pa.; Liverpool, England, 615 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 100 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 104 cs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 53 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 60 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 65 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 123 cs.

# Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL  
PROGRESS COOKING OIL  
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL  
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW  
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.  
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE "TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C." 4<sup>th</sup> AND 5<sup>th</sup> EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

## LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES.  
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 27.—Crude oil is easier; 30c. immediate, 30½c. December. It is thought stocks are larger than was expected. Prompt tanks are scarce. Seed receipts are large.

Cake is steady at \$26 long ton, ship's side. Meal is firm and in much better demand at \$27.62½ long ton, ship's side. The demand for meal exceeds the supply. Hulls are dull and stocks liberal.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 27.—Oil market is quiet; sales light; December and January at \$4.13 per 100 lbs. Cake and meal markets are easier; choice loose cake, \$25.25, f. o. b. Galveston; choice meal, \$27.25.

### FEEDING COTTONSEED MEAL TO HOGS.

An inquirer who has heard so much about the merits of cottonseed meal as a feed for hogs writes to ask a safe method for doing it, having read of the warnings issued by the government experts against cotton meal as a hog feed.

The commonly accepted plan, known as the Allison method, and the one which has been followed with safety and success by feeders in Texas, is to use three pounds of corn chops to one pound cottonseed meal, fed as a sour slop, very thin. The grains are soured for twenty-four hours or longer in the slop. Two or more barrels are used for this work. The hogs have been fed freely on this mixture for long periods by many feeders without loss and with only good results.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

Wm. Forrester, Hamburg; John Grierson, Liverpool; J. G. Lareing, Montreal; Frank Collins, New Orleans; C. W. Schmidt, Cincinnati; Alfred Porter, St. John, N. B.; J. R. Pickett, Chicago; C. R. Bowman, Toledo.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 27.—Cottonseed oil market is firm; moderate stocks. Butter oil, 32½ florins; prime summer yellow, 30½ florins; off oil, 29½ florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 27.—Cottonseed oil market is about steady and quiet. Off oil 61½ francs, November shipment.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 27.—Cottonseed oil market is steady; only moderate demand. Quote prime summer yellow, 62½ francs; winter oil, 73½ francs.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 27.—Cottonseed oil market firmly held; better demand. Off oil, 50 marks; prime summer yellow, 51¼ marks; butter oil, 55 marks.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Cottonseed oil market is steadily held. Quote off oil, 24¼s.; prime summer yellow, 24½s.; butter and white oil, 36½s.

### PROVISIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

The principal dealer in provisions in one of the cities of the Far East advises an American consul that he wishes to get into communication with American firms handling prepared meats, smoked and cured hams, bacon and canned meats, etc. The consul states that there is an excellent market for this class of goods, and also suggests that prices and catalogues should be sent. Prices should be quoted at an American seaport, or c. i. f. certain Eastern city. Address the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., specifying No. 2801.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

### Strong Prices and Reactions at Seaboard— Fairly Confident Holding of Mills— Gradual Accumulations of Mills—Slow Growth of Seaboard Stocks.

Confidence was observed in the cottonseed oil market in the early part of the week's trading, when fractionally higher prices were made. There was some reaction in the later dealings to weaker prices at the seaboard. The mills were not, however, urgently offering supplies. The mills had been more than ordinarily leading in the late strength of the situation. The seaboard markets had been following the mills, but were afterwards subjected to a little pressure for moderately lower prices.

The mills have been influenced in asking prices by the strong cost in many sections of seed supplies. It is understood, however, that there is a good deal of irregularity to seed prices and that not all sections ask the late advanced prices for more general supplies.

Conditions of the market just now are of that order that a good deal of guessing is indulged in by trade sources of probable market situations. It is doubtful if a season has been had in years over which so much uncertainty prevails as to developments as the present one. It is impossible,

in our opinion, to feel ordinarily secure over market situations until cottonseed oil and animal fat productions are more clearly defined for season's use than at present. As it looks to us the next few weeks will gradually enlighten traders as to probable general market positions. By the beginning of the new year, as it would seem, clearer ideas for trade operations will be had than for the next few days. The deductions would be that positive opinions of the probable market are, just now, out of order.

The cotton crop was, of course, an early one; just how large it is is a matter of opinion; trade ideas, however, are more generally conceding the larger estimate we made of it than general trade sources made several weeks since. Some trade estimates now materially exceed our figures; we think, however, they are extreme. The cotton crop is, however, sufficiently large for an abundance of seed supplies and liberal cotton oil productions. The use of the cottonseed is likely to be less liberal than usual for fertilizing purposes; on account of enhanced competition in selling genuine fertilizers; therefore if cottonseed products, or the oil and meal, have sustained or strong market positions the disposition of the mills to take left-over seed supplies would be, probably,

responded to by selling interests of the seed supplies.

The fact that the mills have made large contracts ahead, some time since, for seed supplies at less prices than those now asked for remaining holdings of the seed, would not influence views of mills over current crude oil prices. The crude oil was liberally sold ahead weeks ago at prices that then corresponded with the less than now prices of seed.

The mills are not frightened by the fact, at present, of conservative demands for crude oil at holding prices. The accumulations of the crude are not, as yet, at least, of a burdensome order, whether they are likely to be or are not.

The seaboard markets have placed refined ahead, several weeks since, to Continental and United Kingdom markets chiefly, and to home consuming interests, especially to compound makers and soap makers, against their buying of crude; therefore the surplus stocks of refined grow slowly.

Uncertainty of the future market, as more marked than usual in November, is partly due to varied opinions of the rate of productions, probable foreign and home demands and the likely attitude of competitive fat markets in Europe and this country.

There are traders with the belief that the refined cotton oil production will be a record one, not only from size of seed supplies, but from the prime quality of the seed and the less than usual loss in refining; so it would seem to us with the provision that cottonseed oil and meal markets would

The  
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Cotton  
Oil Co.



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Cable Address:  
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

### Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,  
CAKE, ASHES,  
MEAL, HULLS.

### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil  
 "ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil  
 "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil  
 "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil  
 "APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil  
 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow  
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil  
 "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil  
 "BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow  
 "SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow  
 "WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White  
 (Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES  
**ENTUCKY REFINING CO.**  
 LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

have to be sustained to prices permitting buying of surplus seed supplies.

Increasingly mixed trade opinions prevail as to the outcome of associated fat markets, as respective figuring is done over hog supplies in this country. There is an acknowledged liberal rate of new crop East India products. Effects of corn prices will be upon extent of feeding the grain and out-turns of hog and cattle fats.

It seems to us there will be a record consumption of cotton oil by our own compound makers, and that there will be at least 200,000 barrels more taken by Europe than was taken last year, but mainly of the winter and butter grades.

We are not looking for even as much as an ordinary shipment to Europe of supplies for soap making. The European advices say that competing oils all around are likely to be plenty and cheap in the winter months for soap making purposes and that demands will be directed to them, as well as to tallow and greases.

The exports of cottonseed oil up to date this season, from September 1, are much beyond those of last season, same time.

The outcome of the lard market, upon which hangs quickness of cotton oil consumption by compound makers, strikes us as follows: The hog fat productions must lose for the season largely by present urgent marketing of hog supplies, whereby hog fat prices should be benefited. The hog supplies in farmers' hands are not this season sufficiently more than had last year to make up the loss of fat already had this season from poor feeding, however increased the feeding is at present.

It may have been observed that with the last several weeks steady full receipts of hogs it is impossible to make important additions to lard stocks.

It looks to us as if no burdensome stock of lard could be made in the full winter hog marketing, although current stock of it may be increased. Necessarily compound makers would buy cotton oil freely.

It must be said, however, there are some very bearish trade opinions of the lard market, which contend that if corn is not freely fed livestock supplies and that if farmers continue the policy of careful feeding and husband supplies of the corn for other market purposes, that there would be ultimately bearish markets for corn; therefore in the long run the farmer would be left with a supply of corn that he would be compelled to feed.

Whether the lard market develops more strength or does not after a few weeks, or at a time when the winter packing has been done, and chiefly, as a matter of opinion, it looks improbable that in the near future the lard market can be lifted from depression.

The mills have marketed, for the week, about 90 tanks crude in the Southeast at 30½¢@31¢; now quote 31¢. for November and December, and 32¢. for January delivery.

#### New York Transactions.

Saturday (21st) trifle firmer; about ¼¢. higher. Spot prime yellow closed 39@39½¢; November, 39@39½¢; 600 bbls. December, 39½¢, closed 39½@39½¢; 200 bbls. January, 39½@39½¢, closed 39½@39½¢; 600 bbls. March, \$5.40@5.41, closed \$5.40@5.42

per 100 lbs., and 40½¢@41¢. per gal.; 500 bbls. May, \$5.50, closed \$5.50@5.51; 500 bbls. July, \$5.60@5.61. Good off yellow, November, 38½@39½¢; summer white, November, 40½@42¢.

Monday, steady, moderately active market. Sale 500 bbls. prime yellow, December, 39½¢; 500 bbls. January, 39½¢; 2,400 bbls. May, \$5.50@5.53 per 100 lbs.; 1,600 bbls. July, \$5.60@5.63; 1,200 bbls. March, \$5.40. Closing prices, spot, 39@39½¢; November, 39@39½¢; December, 39@39½¢; January, 39½@39½¢; March, 40@40½¢, and \$5.39@5.40 per 100 lbs.; May, \$5.48@5.50; July, \$5.58@5.60. Good off yellow, November, 38½@39¢; off yellow, 37½@38½¢; summer white, 40@42½¢.

Tuesday, easier by ¼¢@½¢. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, December, 39¢, closed 38½@39¢; 500 bbls. January, 39½¢, closed 39@39½¢; 200 bbls. March, \$5.36@5.37 per 100 lbs.; 1,200 bbls. May, \$5.46@5.47; spot and November, 38½@39½¢; July, \$5.57@5.58.

Wednesday, opened easy; afterwards steadier. Sales: 800 bbls. prime yellow, December, 38½¢; 600 bbls. March, \$5.33@5.35, closed \$5.35@5.36; 300 bbls. May, \$5.43@5.45, closed \$5.45@5.46; July closed \$5.57@5.58; spot and November, 38½@38½¢; December, 38½@38½¢; January, 39@39½¢. Switch, 500 bbls. November, 39¢, and 500 bbls. December, 38½¢.

Thursday, holiday.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Nov. 25, 1908, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	—	25
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt .....	—	275	—
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	264	50
Algoa-Bay, Cape Colony .....	164	232	55
Ancona, Italy .....	—	450	—
Antigua, West Indies .....	—	51	—
Antwerp, Belgium .....	100	745	414
Asuncion, Venezuela .....	—	—	7
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	70	—
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	—	43
Barbados, W. I. .....	—	243	155
Bari, Italy .....	—	25	—
Beirut, Syria .....	—	118	25
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	20	—
Belize, Br. Honduras .....	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway .....	—	100	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea .....	—	—	5
Bordeaux, France .....	550	915	—
Braila, Roumania .....	—	141	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	115	112
Bridgetown, W. I. .....	—	26	—
Bristol, England .....	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. .....	141	2,205	846
Callao, Peru .....	—	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	86	163
Cardiff, Wales .....	10	10	—
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	—	11
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela .....	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guiana .....	—	53	40
Christiania, Norway .....	—	550	325
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	68	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela .....	—	57	30
Colon, Panama .....	48	450	118
Constantinople, Turkey .....	—	6,853	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	160	51
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	—	3	84

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
 Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
 Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
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**Produce Exchange**
**NEW YORK CITY**
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**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**
**Cotton Seed Oil**
**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

Cristobal, Panama	—	—	92
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	20
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	396	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	23	32	9
Demerara, British Guiana	—	824	395
Drontheim, Norway	—	50	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,050	150
Dunkirk, France	25	115	100
East London, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port de France, W. I.	—	—	321
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,591	100
Genoa, Italy	—	5,934	1,459
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	252
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	25
Glasgow, Scotland	25	300	225
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	939	368
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	20
Hamburg, Germany	150	1,812	900
Havana, Cuba	6	270	194
Havre, France	350	4,350	2,910
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	20
Hull, England	—	70	—
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	18
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	10
Kingston, W. I.	35	845	811
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	100
Kustendji, Roumania	450	750	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	76	87
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,739	—
Liverpool, England	—	890	1,968
London, England	1,360	3,527	4,638
Macoris, San Domingo	—	241	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	290
Malta, Island of	25	100	150
Manchester, England	—	800	189
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	30	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	33	50	11
Marseilles, France	—	7,992	16,789
Martinique, West Indies	—	748	380
Melbourne, Australia	104	145	162
Messina, Sicily	—	15	—
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	28	507	463
Naples, Italy	12	1,028	105
Newcastle, England	—	25	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	5	23	20
Oran, Algeria	—	424	80
Panama, Panama	—	22	7
Panderma, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	—	6	6
Phillipsville, Algeria	—	—	55
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	28	8
Port au Prince, W. I.	4	37	4
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	17	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	84	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	6	113	59
Port of Spain, West Indies	20	20	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	39	86
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	103	103	158
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,299	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	57
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,190	520
Rotterdam, Holland	975	10,728	11,971
St. Johns, N. F.	—	43	49
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	—	74
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	13	4
Salonica, Turkey	—	820	—
Samana, San Dom.	—	—	10
Sanches, San Domingo	—	61	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	320	1,082
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	8
Santiago, Cuba	—	129	43
Secondi, W. Africa	—	—	20
Southampton, England	—	—	350
Stettin, Germany	—	750	100
Stockholm, Sweden	—	25	75
Tampico, Mexico	—	42	—
Trieste, Austria	1,150	5,700	200
Trinidad, Island of	—	91	105
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	181	24
Valparaiso, Chili	101	537	596
Venice, Italy	—	11,477	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	40	188	49
Wellington, New Zealand	—	33	30
Yokohama, Japan	—	9	20
Total	6,103	88,754	52,074

<b>From New Orleans.</b>			
Antwerp, Belgium	66	1,026	150
Belfast, Ireland	—	160	50
Bremen, Germany	—	280	15
Colon, Panama	—	20	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,966	—
Genoa, Italy	—	250	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	125	—
Hamburg, Germany	1,090	8,231	3,805
Havana, Cuba	89	889	708
Havre, France	—	587	100
Liverpool, England	—	4,000	2,495
London, England	—	2,900	4,060
Manchester, England	1,250	1,250	526
Marseilles, France	2,527	3,327	4,000
Naples, Italy	200	200	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	200
Odessa, Russia	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	12,780	26,015	2,800
Tampico, Mexico	—	375	403
Trieste, Austria	—	290	345
Vera Cruz, Mexico	70	—	—
Total	18,072	52,031	19,707

<b>From Galveston.</b>			
Christiania, Norway	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	100	100	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,000	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,100	3,370
Total	100	4,850	3,370

<b>From Baltimore.</b>			
Bremen, Germany	—	—	50
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	75
Hamburg, Germany	625	625	—
Havre, France	—	—	355
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	375
Total	625	725	955

<b>From Philadelphia.</b>			
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	300
Total	—	—	300

<b>From Savannah.</b>			
Genoa, Italy	—	464	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	457	450
Havre, France	—	1,123	882
Leghorn, Italy	204	204	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	102
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Naples, Italy	77	77	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,104	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	215	—
Stettin, Germany	358	410	—
Trieste, Austria	—	61	—
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	—
Total	854	13,487	1,410

<b>From Newport News.</b>			
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	137
Total	—	—	137

<b>From Norfolk.</b>			
Liverpool, England	—	750	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	500	—
Total	—	1,250	—

<b>From All Other Ports.</b>			
Canada	148	6,844	4,489
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	1,563	13,138	—
Total	1,711	20,002	4,489

<b>Recapitulation.</b>			
From New York	6,103	88,754	52,074
From New Orleans	18,072	52,031	19,707
From Galveston	100	4,850	3,370
From Baltimore	625	725	955
From Philadelphia	—	—	300
From Savannah	854	13,487	1,410
From Newport News	—	—	137
From Norfolk	—	1,250	—
From all other ports	1,711	20,002	4,489
Total	27,465	181,090	82,442

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Company.)

New York, Nov. 25, 1908.—Prices are, as anticipated in our last report, about the same as last week. An attempt to bull oil during the week was met with very heavy selling by refiners and crude oil mills and, as a result, prices dropped down again to their previous level quicker than they had advanced.

The situation remains the same. There is a fair supply of crude oil all over the country. Refiners are well supplied with oil and so are consumers. Still the demand is also on a very liberal scale and it therefore looks to us as if supply and demand just about out-balance each other at present. Unless tenders of December oil during the coming week should cause heavy liquidation of this month, we see no reason to expect anything but very small price fluctuations and quote to-day as follows. Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 38½¢ bid, 38¾¢ asked; December, 38½¢ bid, 38¾¢ asked; January, 39¢ bid, 39¼¢ asked; March, \$5.35 sales; May, \$5.45 sales; July, \$5.57 sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 48¢; pure summer white cottonseed oil, 41¢; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 38¼¢; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 38¢. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 9d.



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OIL MILL  
MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**THE FOOS MFG. CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

## COURT RULING AGAINST SAUSAGE.

(Continued from page 19.)

by them a cheaper article than its name imports, and this fraud, if permitted, in time must drive the honest dealer who will not stoop to the practice from the market.

Common knowledge has given sausage certain attributes, and everyone supposes he is informed upon what sausage is made of, but while it has been pretty thoroughly slandered, it has not been understood by the consumers to be a corn flour product to any extent.

Chopped meat, corn flour and water seasoned with spices is probably as healthy as a pure sausage such as was known to the fathers and may be sold under its proper designation, but it can not be passed over the counter and sold as sausage.

The trouble is not with the use of cereal in sausage, but the trouble is that the commissioner holds the seller must inform the customer at the retail counter that cereal is there, and therefore they are paying the price of meat for it.

## Discussion of Cereal as "Adulterant."

The health properties of complainant's sausage with cereal and water may in the opinion of some be superior to an all-meat product, but this does not help, for the legislature intended that sales of all articles of food for use by man should be so marked and sold, as to not leave in doubt questions affecting their strength, quality or purity, and to prohibit sales being made under a name, the use of which makes the article appear better or of greater value than it really is. It is claimed that to compel commercial sausage to be truthfully labeled would result in the confiscation of complainants business in this State, and be in violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution.

This constitutional provision does not protect manufacturers at the expense of the people, neither does it interfere with the police power of the State legislature in the promotion of the public health, the fostering of honesty and the prevention of deception.

If an article of food can not be sold for what it is, but must be sold under another name in order to get people to buy it, and if the result of a law requiring the truth to be told is in violation of the constitution, then the constitutional provision means something different than has always been understood. But the amendment means no such thing.

The police power is one of regulation, having the public interests and the most complete enjoyment of rights by all. What right has complainant to add cereal and water to seasoned chopped meat and sell it for pure sausage?

It contends in effect that sausage has not been pure for years, and the practice of using cereal and water must now be considered lawful.

It is lawful to use cereal and water in sausage, but it is not lawful to sell it as pure sausage. The law recognizes the right of complainant to make any healthful food product it wants to and to sell it anywhere, but the law does not recognize the right to use a name to conceal a fraud.

The law must consider the public interests and the most complete enjoyment of rights by all, and therefore while it permits one man to make sausage as he pleases so long as he employs nothing harmful to health, yet it does not, and ought not, to permit him to sell it under a name for the purpose of working a fraud upon the purchaser.

The complainant can not complain if the law lets it do as it pleases short of practicing deceit. It has no right to insist that the state leave it to individuals to discover its practices and refuse its products.

The state has seen fit to intervene between complainant's practice and its consummation, and this the state has a right to do and in the interests of good government ought to do.

The attorney-general claims that all dictionaries define sausage to be a product consisting of meat and seasoning and that flour

is nowhere mentioned. In this he is in error, but his error is excusable, for it has taken much search to find any definition other than he claims. The exception to the general definition is so obscure and unrecognized by authority, and the common one so in accord with the common understanding that there need to be no difficulty in determining what sausage should be in fact.

The consumer understands that sausage is chopped or minced meat seasoned, but complainant says such a person does not know and is not in a position to know what sausage is. It is probable he does not know what complainant's sausage is, and this very ignorance on his part makes it possible for complainant to add cereal and water to chopped or minced meat and sell it to him in the belief on his part that he knows what he is getting.

It was said at the hearing that chopped meat seasoned described Hamburg stake and not sausage. It used to describe sausage, and will again if the pure food law is enforced. It does not describe the sausage made by complainant because it leaves out the filler of cereal and water.

The complainant claims there is a difference between commercial sausage and sausage known as such by the consumers. It is partly right. There is a difference between commercial sausage as made by complainant and sausage, and this is the very thing the commissioner insists the people have a right to know, and with such knowledge buy it or not as they see fit.

It was claimed at the hearing that people prefer sausage with cereal in it. If that is true, then complainant ought to welcome defendant's effort in behalf of publicity of the use of cereal, and not ask the court to restrain him in his effort to compel sellers to let buyers know what they are getting when they buy sausage.

## Cereal in Sausage Widely Used.

The testimony of many sausage makers in this and other states has been submitted to the court, and the practice of using cereal in commercial sausage seems to be widespread, but not commonly known to the consumers of sausage. Potato flour and bread crumbs have been used in some parts of Germany for many years, and the practice was brought to this country to some extent probably half a century ago, and has grown until lately it has become quite a factor in the making of commercial sausage.

I do not understand that a practice, even though it had been resorted to for many years, can fail to fall within the provisions of a law intended to prevent deception. It is not now understood commonly, and certainly was not when the act of 1895 was passed, that manufacturers of sausage used cereal, in fact one of the complaints made by complainant is that defendant has injured his business in Michigan, by reason of his threats and the publicity given to complainant's use of cereal in the making of sausage.

It is claimed by complainant that sausage is a mixture or compound, and falls therefore within the proviso of the pure food act and can not be declared adulterated if it contains cereal and added water. To call an adulterated article a mixture or compound and exempt it from the law under the proviso would open a way for the escape of all long practiced adulterations, and render the whole law a cover for adulteration, rather than a truth felling attempt at exposure.

Having in mind our statute, I shall hold that sausage does not fall within the proviso under the head of a mixture or compound.

If it is not an adulteration under our law to add from one to ten per cent of cereal and all the water it will take up to sausage and call it and sell it for pure sausage, then the practice does not fall within the law at all and as much cereal and water may be added as the conscience of the maker will permit and an all meat sausage will be a thing of the past.

The term sausage means an all-meat product, and does not describe cereal and water, and everyone, the manufacturers included, know this, and the common understanding of the consumers as to what sausage is, has led the makers to retain the name, and a desire for profit has led to the use of cereal and added water.

It is claimed that cereal is not added to sausage for the purpose of making it a cheaper product of manufacture but is added to improve the appearance; the sausage is more easily put in the casings and to hold the juices of the meat and make the same more palatable. I don't care what the purpose is, if the result is in violation of our pure food law. I am not examining now into the purpose, but if the result of the practice is a deception upon the public, and leads them to pay the price of a genuine article for an article that is less in value because of the addition of cereal to it, then that practice must stop.

Complainant can and does make sausage without cereal. Cereal cheapens the product. It permits water to be added. The complainants buy corn flour in carload lots at about three cents per pound. Its annual output of sausage is from thirty-five to forty million pounds. It has about one thousand customers in Michigan and markets here about one million pounds of sausage annually. From two to ten per cent of cereal is used in making this sausage.

One Michigan sausage maker paid four cents per pound for binder and used six pounds of it and fifteen pounds of water to one hundred pounds of meat, so that for twenty-four cents he was able to increase his 100 pounds of meat to 121 pounds of sausage. That this increases the profit and the consumer gets some water and binder instead of all meat and pays the price of all meat for it, goes without saying.

Another Michigan sausage maker very frankly said that he used flour to absorb water. One witness makes from eight to ten million pounds of sausage per year, using from four to five per cent. of flour and about eight per cent of water. It follows that from twelve to thirteen per cent. of the product is flour and water, or in other words, about one pound in every eight not meat at all.

## Addition of Water in Making Sausage.

It is claimed that water must be added to sausage in its making. It is undoubtedly true that the moisture in meat will evaporate both by exposure and chopping of it into sausage and it is proper to add water to the chopped meat to bring it to the proper consistency for stuffing it into the casings, but to add flour because of flour's water absorbing capacity produces an article falling squarely within the prohibition of the Michigan Pure Food Law.

A binder can not be used without adding water. The natural moisture in the meat will not permit the use of a binder, but water must be added, and in advertising some of the binders its chief recommendation to the purchaser is its power to absorb and hold water. Cereal and all other binders are cheaper than meat, but the water, of course, is cheaper than cereal; but when they are mixed they are sold to the consumer as meat.

The law against the adulteration of food products came because of adulteration, and can be and should be so applied that its ends and purposes become effective. Adulteration existing at the time of its passage was not sanctioned, but its continuance forbidden.

Is it possible that a practice of adulteration under a name implying no adulteration may be carried on so long that it rises superior to the law and becomes sanctified, no matter how much of a cheat and deception it has proven? I, for one, can not accede to any such doctrine for the law is not so powerless that it can not stop practices calculated to cheat and deceive.

A commercial food product may or may not come within the law condemning adulteration. If it is a new product under an

(Concluded on next page.)



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues strong all around and there is a good demand in progress with few hides available for prompt shipment. Indications are that there will be larger offerings of native steers and cows during the next two months owing to the probable increase in the slaughter of these, but the end of the season for branded sole leather hides is near at hand. Native steers continue to be maintained at 16c. and two cars of November salting have been sold at this price. Texas steers are quoted firm at 15½c. for heavies, 14¼c. for lights and 12¼c. for extremes. Another sale has been made of three cars of December light Texas alone at 14¼c. December butt brands are firmly held at 14¼c., but no further sales are reported and December Colorados are firmly held at 14¼c. Branded cows continue to be held at 12½c., at which price a good sized sale was made earlier in the week. Native cows continue especially strong. Some packers are sold ahead into December and January on light cows at 13¼@13½c. and are not inclined to offer any more and quote the market to-day nominally at 13¼c. One lot of two cars of December heavy cows and another lot of 2,000 of these have been sold at 14c. and there are not many lots available at this price. Native and branded bulls are unchanged. The packers are sold ahead in most cases on all kinds of hides and especially on steer hides, and tanners look for an increase in all weight native cows in December and in native steers in January.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues very strong and prices have been established on the latest advances named with sales effected at full asking rates. One sale of two cars of Chicago buffs has been made at 12½c. for shipment East and it is also reported that other sales have been made at this figure. One car of heavy cows has been sold at 12½c. and a lot of 2,000 regular extremes has been sold at 13c. Heavy steers are strong and there are practically no lots of size obtainable in this market. Some small lots of less than car loads of heavy steers are being picked up at 13¼c. and choice carload lots would probably bring 14c. and have recently been sold at 14c. at desirable outside points. Choice lots of heavy bulls are being held at 10¼c. and in some cases even higher, but odd lots as they run and which include small Southwesterns are neglected. Branded hides are very strong and held at 10½c. flat for regular 40-lb. and up country cows and 11½c. flat for large butchers'.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is decidedly strong at 17c. for Chicago cities, 16¼c. for

outside cities, 16¼c. for large butcher lots and 16@16¼c. for regular countries. There are some dealers who are not inclined to sell even at these prices. Good lots of kips are bringing 13½c. and in some instances up to 14c. is reported. Light calf is wanted at \$1.15; deacons, 90@95c.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is strong. Ordinary country hides are held at \$3.40@3.50 and city stock at a range of \$3.70@3.85, as to quality.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Packers continue to advance their views and the market is strong all around. Last sales of heavy average packer sheep were at \$1.35 as previously noted and an Omaha packer continues to hold at \$1.50 to sell his 12-lb. and up sheep ahead. Packer lambs are quoted at \$1.20 for lots that do not include many Westerns. The country market is stronger in sympathy with packers with average lots bringing 70@80c., and extra choice \$1.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Common hides are no higher and a recently arrived cargo of 3,267 Bogotas, etc., has been sold at 20¼c., which is the same price as was previously secured. Further advances are being asked for River Plate hides and late offerings of Buenos Ayres are at 19¼c. c. i. f. New York, and up to 20¼c. is being asked for Montevideos.

Instructions have been forwarded from Washington advising local officials to issue permits for immediate shipment of all foreign hides and skins upon proof that they are such and this has done away with the greater part of the recent trouble in this market. Recent instructions also state that horse hides are exempt from disinfection and also that instead of using a 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution on domestic hides and skins a substitute can be used of one part of bichloride of mercury to 1,000 parts of pickle or salt water. This substitute will not injure hides or skins, but hide dealers who are located at rural points may experience considerable difficulty in securing certificates to enable them to ship hides.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No sales have been reported as the market is still unsettled by the disinfectant law, but this is expected to be straightened out shortly. A temporary office with a U. S. inspector in charge has been opened at 97 Gold street. One of the packers has a car of all weight cows which he is holding firm at 13½c. and claims to have refused 13¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Business throughout New York State and Pennsylvania is naturally more or less tied up and few sales can be made throughout this quarantined territory. It is reported that cases of the "hoof and mouth" disease have been located in Michigan and other districts may be quarantined. A car of New England 25 to 60 lb. cows is being offered here at 12½c. flat but has not as yet been taken. New York State cows are nominally quoted at 12@12¼c. flat for car loads and Pennsylvania dealers in some instances are holding at 12¼c. flat, but some small lots of New York State cows in lots of 100 hides or so have been picked up at 11½c. flat. Calfskins are decidedly strong. It is reported that sales have been made of New York cities at \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.05, but

dealers to-day will not sell at under \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.10. Choice country skins are firmly held at \$1.35, \$1.70 and \$1.85@1.90.

**HORSE HIDES** are firm. Some outside city fronts sold at \$2.60 and an advance asked for more.

## COURT RULING AGAINST SAUSAGE.

(Concluded from page 34.)

old name and the new ingredients foreign to the old product are added to cheapen its production, and the old name is retained to cover the cheat, then it is an adulteration. If it is a new product with a new name, then it is distinctive in character and can not be considered an adulteration because it is as it always has been from its inception.

There was a time when sausage did not contain cereal. Some of it does not now. When cereal was added it was an adulteration in fact, if not in law, and now it is an adulteration in fact and in law.

The purpose of cereal and added water is to cheapen the product. Sausage can be made without cereal by complainant and all others. If the name is that given to a new product then the product is to be proved and the name is of little consequence except it be calculated to deceive, but if the name itself is descriptive of a well-known and common article of food, then the article must keep to the name and its make-up and if there is a change in its make-up so that the same is deceptive rather than descriptive, the thing is adulterated.

The federal law requires complainant in the sale of its sausage containing cereal to stamp each package sold as sausage with cereal. The relations then between complainant and its patrons are carried on with full knowledge of the use of cereal.

The federal law, however, has nothing whatever to do with our pure food law. It stops where it ought to, our law begins where it ought, and requires the local seller to impart to the local buyer the fact that he is not getting an all-meat product.

No local dealer has asked this court to restrain the food commissioner from requiring notice of an adulteration of sausage to be given consumers, but many local dealers are interested in the success of complainant in this suit, because complainant has informed them that if they sell sausage with cereal in Michigan, it will stand by them and fight the matter of their rights out in the court. This is the fight.

The complainant makes about one hundred and forty varieties of sausage, some differing in seasoning only, while others bear no resemblance to pork, bologna or frankfurter sausage. Some of the sausage made for a particular trade contains a large percentage of cereal, and undoubtedly those who want it understand its make-up.

This opinion might well be limited to the common sausages known as pork, bologna and frankfurters, because the proof shows the acts of the servants of the defendant complained of relate to the sale of such sausages and not to a cereal sausage made for a small number of people who undoubtedly know what they are getting.

It is contended that the court should restrain the defendant from threatening dealers with prosecution under the Pure Food Law because under the law the commissioner has no such power delegated to him, but is limited to bringing prosecutions in cases of violation.

The complainant in this case in its bill has stated it makes and sells in Michigan an adulterated article of food, and I am not disposed to stop the commissioner or anyone else from warning people in this state that it is a violation of the Pure Food Laws of the state to sell sausage containing cereal and added water.

The bill is dismissed.

## SALT!

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CHICAGO

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

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# Chicago Section

Hoch der Kaiser! Mumm's the word.

Wonder why nobody has suggested old Doc Wily for Secretary of Agriculture in the new cabinet?

Board of Trade memberships are quoted at \$2,650, as against \$2,000 a year ago, and they do say they'll go still higher.

Secretary Root having decided to accept the New York Senatorship, it is now up to the New York legislature to give him the chance.

Too bad John D. had to go on the stand and tell the story of his life. A lot of people, reading it in the newspapers, will not buy his book now!

L. B. Patterson, vice-president and general manager of The National Packing Company, has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

A certain manufacturer asked for an increase in the tariff on his particular product, so that he could make more money. Nothing like being modest!

General Ryan believes all pork packers should take a two months' vacation during August and September. Hooray for the General! Always did think he was a wise old boy.

Congressman Bourke Cockran, of New York, took in Packingtown one day last week, under the chaperonage of Father Dorney. What a corner the Yards had on tongues (silver brand) that day!

Chief Shippy has detailed a "cop" to see that they don't scald any live hogs in the Packingtown plants. This was done at the request of some people who don't understand why a hog kicks after his throat is cut. Next thing they'll be asking for a coroner's jury in the hog house!

J. Ogden Armour last week announced another of his annual gifts of \$5,000 for scholarships in State universities and agricultural colleges for twenty young students who excel in the annual judging competitions

at the international live stock exposition, November 28 to December 10. Prizes will be awarded at the close of the show by the regular judges, assisted by a corps of professors of the faculty of several agricultural schools, to the twenty young men whose papers contain the best and most logical reasons for the various classifications of awards made during the show.

The International Live Stock Exposition opens to-day with the finest lot of cattle, hogs and sheep which were ever gathered together in the Yards. There will be a total of 124 carloads of cattle shown, 73 loads of which will be fat cattle and 51 loads of breeding cattle. The number of car lots aggregate well with the entries for previous years and quality of the exhibits in the cattle departments this year, it is claimed, will be the finest ever shown. In the car lot sheep show there will be eleven loads of native sheep and lambs and six loads of rangers, while the car lot fat hog show will total six loads.

An inventory of the Nelson Morris estate was filed in the Probate Court by the executors, Edward, Ira and Mrs. Sarah Morris, last week. A valuation of \$18,000,000 was given the estate at the time of probating the will. Various holdings of real estate in Chicago and Park Ridge and of ranch lands and live-stock are scheduled without appraising their value. The accounts where valuations are given are divided as follows:

Personal property .....	\$10,738.20
Stocks .....	9,877,250.00
Syndicate subscriptions .....	61,598.95
Accounts receivable, good .....	4,945,499.06
Accounts receivable, desperate ..	93,295.81
Notes, good .....	318,513.28
Notes, desperate .....	28,965.52

Total .....\$15,325,122.62

The largest holdings and their par value were: Chicago and Colorado Mining and Mill-

ing Company, \$3,790,000; Morris & Co., \$1,750,000; St. Louis Stockyards, \$1,001,600; American Live Stock Transportation Company, \$1,000,000; South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, \$575,500; Rothschild & Co., \$504,700; Western Meat Company, \$252,800, and National Rendering Company of New Jersey, \$107,000.

## LATEST IN PACKINGTOWN CLUBS.

The latest organization in Packingtown circles is the Men's Club of Morris & Company. It was formed less than a month ago and already has 261 members, employees of the Morris concern. The aim is chiefly social and it appears to have met with instant success. The club's first entertainment was a dinner given at the Bismarck on the night of November 19th, at which 123 were present. A novel menu card was prepared which contained some humorous "suggestions to the chef" by prominent members. The speakers and their topics included President E. S. Waterbury on "The Four-Cent Hog—and Others"; Harry Scott, "Questions of the Hour"; M. W. Borders, general counsel to Morris & Company, on "The Legal Aspect of Golfing in the Snow, etc."; Vice-President F. C. McDowall, otherwise "Canny Mac," on "The Incantation of a Canner Cow." There was also an original cakewalk by Harry Frisch, Sammy Wiggins and Otto Besthoff. Members of the club and Morris employees are looking forward to future events under the auspices of the club, which are expected to be held monthly.

Officers of the club are as follows: President, E. S. Waterbury; vice-president, F. C. McDowall; secretary-treasurer, Geo. C. Daniels; membership committee, P. Mattes, chairman, C. Genung, H. E. Stanton; finance committee, J. R. Hunter, chairman, S. Moore, C. H. Freeger; entertainment committee, T. Clothey, chairman, F. H. Pratt, H. O. Hogue, J. Hackett, J. Wilkie.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

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MANUFACTURERS OF WAX PAPER, PARCHMENT PAPERS & HAM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.  
MEMBERS, AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS ASS'N.



**BRITISH BUTCHERS AND THE GUAR-  
ANTY.**

The fight between British butchers and cattle raisers over the question of indemnity for livestock condemned for disease has attracted widespread public attention in Great Britain, as affecting the markets and prices of meat. Even United States consular officers are investigating and reporting on it. In a recent report to the Bureau of Manufactures Consul Mahin, of Nottingham, reviews the dispute as follows:

A controversy between butchers and farmers in the Midlands and other parts of England as to who shall bear the loss caused by tuberculosis in cattle threatens serious complications touching prices and supplies of beef. The loss has always been borne by the butchers, but several months ago the British Federation of Meat Traders' Associations decided that the loss should be shifted to the cattle grower, and that their members should buy only of farmers who would give a warranty against tuberculosis.

Accordingly, the Nottingham butchers, numbering 300, issued notice to the local farmers that on and after November 2 no cattle would be bought from them without such warranty. It seems that the loss to the Nottingham butchers on meat condemned by inspectors has been from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. This locality is particularly interested on account of the large cattle market in Nottingham. Most of the beefs are bought by butchers, and a boycott by them would destroy the market excepting for cattle wanted for milk or breeding purposes. More important to the public, however, would be the resultant scarcity and high price of beef, at least temporarily.

A meeting of the butchers of this section held in Nottingham on September 14 explained their grievances and resolved to stand firm in the demand for a warranty. It was stated that in some places butchers were liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment for having meat affected by tuberculosis in their possession, besides the loss they suffered from the purchase of unsalable beef. They contend that it is rarely possible to tell when a beast is suffering from tuberculosis, the disease occurring in well-nourished cattle, often escaping the notice of veterinarians and being discovered by inspectors after the meat is prepared for sale. The butchers consider it unjust to throw all the loss and the possible penalties upon them without any fault on their part.

On the other hand, the farmers have organized to resist the butchers' demands. They claim that a warranty would be unfair to them, because tuberculosis is rarely discovered till after the animal is slaughtered, and that a warranty is impracticable, because the animal usually passes through several hands before reaching the butcher, and a warranty could not follow it through, as identification would be impossible.

A suggestion that the farmer could protect

his risk in giving a warranty by insurance on his cattle is also considered impracticable on the ground of difficulty of identification. In a west of England district, however, a qualified form of insurance has existed for many years. For each beef sold at auction the auctioneer is paid sixpence (12 cents) or a shilling (24 cents), for which he guarantees the animal to the first purchaser, but no farther.

Some farmers intimate that if the butchers persist in their demand they will slaughter their own cattle and go into the meat trade themselves, while expressions made at recent meetings indicate that many farmers will quit raising beef cattle rather than give the warranty.

The butchers of this locality have been encouraged to stand firm by information that in a section of the north or England farmers now warrant their cattle, paying a small sum on each head sold, into a common fund from which compensation is made to the purchaser in case tuberculosis is discovered.

Manifestly, if both sides stand firm an unusual opportunity will be offered to push the sale of foreign beef in this country. The chief sources of foreign supplies are the United States and Argentina. The imported American beef, being superior to the Argentine, is preferred by consumers, but the Argentine meat usually has an advantage in lower price, and this makes Argentina a formidable competitor in the British beef market.

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Lard tierces and pork barrels.  
Pickle Packages.  
Skewers, Bungs.  
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Evaporated Salt.  
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Oil Clothing.  
Cotton Sheeting.

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MANUFACTURED BY

**WILAND & CO., 205 WILLOW ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 16.....	40,128	3,042	62,705	37,461
Tuesday, Nov. 17.....	8,100	1,222	32,623	20,187
Wednesday, Nov. 18.....	22,406	1,585	38,588	26,119
Thursday, Nov. 19.....	7,010	850	31,660	29,558
Friday, Nov. 20.....	2,031	339	34,600	14,229
Saturday, Nov. 21.....	292	278	22,120	941
Total last week.....	88,967	7,320	222,651	128,295
Previous week.....	78,940	6,852	196,703	123,764
Cor. week 1907.....	67,652	4,862	159,486	68,519
Cor. week 1906.....	77,263	6,836	140,745	102,587

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 16.....	8,886	99	8,177	5,632
Tuesday, Nov. 17.....	6,381	354	4,805	6,637
Wednesday, Nov. 18.....	10,569	180	3,783	4,333
Thursday, Nov. 19.....	9,749	79	3,833	9,021
Friday, Nov. 20.....	4,089	25	5,151	4,531
Saturday, Nov. 21.....	627	.....	2,344	280

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total last week.....	40,750	657	28,063	30,434
Previous week.....	31,831	568	23,941	27,266
Cor. week 1907.....	28,940	458	45,035	20,252
Cor. week 1906.....	30,833	465	20,575	27,039

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,181,398	1,623,289	1,061,549
Year ago.....	1,281,076	1,431,648	1,022,541

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending November 21.....	720,000
Week previous.....	721,000
Year ago.....	493,000
Two years ago.....	482,000
Year to date.....	24,499,000
Same period, 1907.....	21,413,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Nov. 21, 1908.....	235,200	476,500	252,000
Week ago.....	216,200	467,500	223,300
Year ago.....	164,300	346,200	129,800
Two years ago.....	207,000	315,100	187,000

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total year to date.....	7,411,000	17,956,000	8,423,000
Same period, 1907.....	8,213,000	15,718,000	8,508,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 21:	
Armour & Co.....	57,200
Swift & Co.....	32,900
S. & S. Co.....	18,900
Morris & Co.....	19,400
Anglo-American.....	14,500
Boyd & Lunham.....	7,400
Hammond.....	11,400
Western P. Co.....	9,100
Boore & Co.....	4,700
Roberts & Oake.....	7,300
Others.....	21,500

Total.....	204,300
Week ago.....	173,500
Year ago.....	114,900
Two years ago.....	126,700

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 21, 1908.....	\$5.50	\$5.70	\$3.90	\$5.50
Previous week.....	6.00	5.84	4.10	5.80
Year ago.....	5.35	4.69	4.15	5.90
Two years ago.....	5.55	6.19	5.00	6.90
Three years ago.....	4.85	4.81	4.85	6.70

## CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$6.40@7.75
Medium to good steers.....	5.50@6.40
Common to fair steers.....	4.00@5.25
Range steers.....	3.50@6.00
Native yearlings.....	5.25@7.25
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@5.25
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.40
Common to good feeders.....	3.50@4.75
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@3.90
Canners.....	1.75@2.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@5.00
Bologna bulls.....	2.75@3.10
Heavy calves.....	3.00@5.50
Calves, good to choice.....	6.50@6.75

## HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240@330 lbs.....	\$5.90@6.15
Choice light-weight butchers, 190@220 lbs.....	5.70@6.00
Choice light, 160@180 lbs.....	5.10@5.90
Heavy packers, 260 lbs. and up.....	5.70@5.95
Rough heavy sows and coarse stags, 330@400 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Pigs, 60@90 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Pigs, 110@130 lbs.....	4.25@5.25
Heavy boars, 280@400 lbs.....	3.25@4.00

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$4.50@5.50
Fed ewes.....	3.75@4.50
Range wethers.....	3.75@4.70
Feeding lambs.....	4.50@6.10
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@4.25
Native lambs.....	5.25@6.40
Fair to fancy wethers.....	4.00@5.25
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.60
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	\$14.02½	\$14.65	\$14.55	\$14.55
January.....	16.27½	16.27½	16.20	16.25
May.....	16.50	16.50	16.37½	16.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35
January.....	9.40	9.40	9.32½	9.38
May.....	9.55	9.55	9.47½	9.50

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	8.57½	8.57½	8.50	8.52½
May.....	8.70	8.70	8.67½	8.70

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	16.35	16.47½	16.35	16.45
May.....	16.50	16.62½	16.50	16.55

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	.....	.....	.....	9.37½
January.....	9.45	9.47½	9.42½	9.42½
May.....	9.52½	9.60	9.52½	9.57½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	8.57½	8.62½	8.57½	8.60
May.....	8.77½	8.80	8.75	8.75

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	14.62½	14.62½	14.60	14.60
January.....	16.30	16.37½	16.17½	16.20
May.....	16.42½	16.52½	16.32½	16.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.32½	9.32½
May.....	9.47½	9.52½	9.45	9.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	8.50	8.55	8.47½	8.47½
May.....	8.72½	8.72½	8.65	8.65

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	\$14.60	.....	.....	\$14.57
January.....	16.20	16.27	16.15	16.22
May.....	16.30	16.40	16.30	16.35

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25
January.....	9.30	9.37	9.30	9.30
May.....	9.40	9.52	9.40	9.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	8.42	8.52	8.42	8.47
May.....	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.65

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

Holiday. No market.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	16.20	16.22	16.00	16.00
May.....	16.40	16.40	16.20	16.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	9.32	9.32	9.25	9.25
May.....	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	8.47	8.47	8.37	8.37
May.....	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60

†Bld. †Asked.

C. H. GILLET &amp; CO.

Strictly Commission Buyers

Cattle, Hogs &amp; Sheep

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

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for bargains  
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## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@22
Native Sirlion Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@17
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@8
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@16
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@16
Round Steaks.....	12½	@16
Round Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	14	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	20	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	20	@22
Chops, Frenched, each.....	20	@10

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@14
Stew.....	6	@6
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loins Chops.....	18	@18

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	10	@10
Pork Chops.....	12½	@12½
Pork Shoulders.....	9	@9
Pork Tenderloins.....	22	@22
Pork Butts.....	10	@10
Spare Ribs.....	9	@9
Blades.....	7	@7
Hocks.....	9	@9
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@6
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Legs.....	18	@18
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loins Chops.....	18	@18

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8½	@8½
Tallow.....	8	@8
Bone.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	45	@12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	45	@50

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	11	@11
Turkeys.....	14	@14
Fowls.....	5½	@5½
Roosters.....	7	@7
Lucks.....	10	@10
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00@7.00	

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, dry-picked.....	17	@17
Fowls.....	9	@9
Chickens, Springs.....	11	@12
Ducks.....	11	@12½
Geese.....	8	@10
Roosters.....	8	@10

## Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	6	@6½
60 to 80 lbs.....	6½	@7½
80 to 100 lbs.....	8½	@9
Fancy.....	9	@9½

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	10½	@10½
Ribs, No. 2.....	12½	@12½
Ribs, No. 3.....	8	@8
Loins, No. 1.....	18½	@18½
Loins, No. 2.....	14½	@14½
Loins, No. 3.....	7½	@7½
Rounds, No. 1.....	7½	@7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	7	@7
Rounds, No. 3.....	6½	@6½
Chucks, No. 1.....	8	@8
Chucks, No. 2.....	6½	@6½
Chucks, No. 3.....	4½	@4½
Plates, No. 1.....	6	@6
Plates, No. 2.....	5½	@5½
Plates, No. 3.....	4	@4

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	32	@32
Creamery Extras.....	31	@31
Extra Firsts.....	27	@27½
Creamery Firsts.....	25	@25
Creamery Seconds.....	22	@22
Dairies, Extra.....	25	@25
Dairies, Firsts.....	23	@23
Seconds.....	19½	@19½
Ladies, Number 1.....	19	@19
Packing stock.....	19	@19

## Eggs.

Extras (packed for city trade, must be 70% fresh) .....		@33
Prime Firsts (packed in new whitewood cases, must be 50% fresh) .....		@29
Firsts (must be 45% fresh) .....		@28
Ordinary Firsts .....		@25
Miscellaneous lots, cases inc. ....	22	@25
Miscellaneous lots, cases returned .....	21 1/2	@24 1/2
No. 1 dirties .....		@20 1/2
Refrigerator Firsts .....		@24 1/2



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/2 @ 11
Native steers, medium	9 1/2 @ 10
Heifers, good	@ 9
Cows	6 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 14
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Chucks	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Chucks	@ 8
Medium Plates	@ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 8 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 18
Strip Loins	@ 11
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 6 1/2
Rolls	@ 10
Rump Butts	6 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	@ 5
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loins Ends, steer, native	@ 11 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10
Hind Shanks	@ 3

## Beef Offal.

Livers	4 @ 4 1/2
Hearts	3 1/2 @ 4
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	18 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	4 @ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	@ 7 1/2
Good Carcass	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks	@ 9

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 5
Sweetbreads	@ 60
Plucks	@ 40
Heads, each	@ 12

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 8
Good Caul	@ 8 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	10 @ 12
Saddles Caul	@ 10 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 7 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 8
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	@ 9 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 5
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	17 @ 18
Spare Ribs	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 6
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 6
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	4 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 3 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 8 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 10
Backfat	@ 10
Hams	@ 10
Calas	@ 7
Belles	@ 11 1/2
Shoulders	@ 7

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	@ 8 1/2

Frankfurters	@ 8 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	@ 10
White Tongue	@ 10
Minced Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 10 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 8
Garlic Sausage	@ 8
Smoked Sausage	@ 8
Farm Sausage	@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 8 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 10 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 10 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 13
Mettwaust, New	@ 11
Farmer	@ 15
Italian Salami, New	@ 20 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	@ 1

## Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.80
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 15.00
Plate Beef	@ 14.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Beef Hams	@ 14.00
Rump Butts	@ 15.25
Mess Pork	@ 18.25
Clear Fat Backs	@ 15.50
Family Back Pork	@ 15.50
Bean Pork	@ 15.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 11 1/2
Pure Lard	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 44
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 15
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## DROY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 12
Skinned Hams	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 4@16 lbs., avg.	@ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 7
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 12
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 13
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 19
Dried Beef Sets	@ 21
Dried Beef Insides	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 21
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 19
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 16 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 17 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 11 1/2
Cooked Loins	@ 20 1/2
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	@ 11 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 20
Export Rounds	@ 22
Middles, per set	@ 55
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 7
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 20
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 20 1/2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 1
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.42 1/2
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 25%	15.50 @ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	17.50 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	230.00 @ 240.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.27
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.85
Leaf	@ 10.25
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 10
Oleo No. 2	@ 9 1/2
Mutton	9 1/2 @ 10
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	47 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	42 @ 45
No. 2 lard oil	40 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 12
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose	@ 4.30

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	@ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Horse	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Garbage Grease	@ 4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38 @ 38 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	35 1/2 @ 36
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 3
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1.45 @ 1.55

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	1.00 @ 1.02
Oak pork barrels	1.05 @ 1.07
Lard tierces	@ 1.32

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5

## Sugar—

White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

## Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.	1.25

# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Nov. 27.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 48,200; last week, 69,400; same week last year, 39,500. Market was higher Monday, but liberal supplies met lower prices on Tuesday and Wednesday, closing the week 10@20c. lower than the best time on steers, 10c. lower on cows, but all kinds were slightly above a week ago. Top beef steers, \$6.80; bulk, \$5.50 @6.40; Colorado steers, \$3.80@5.10; cows, \$3 @4.75; heifers, \$5.50; bulls, \$2.40@4; calves, a quarter lower, \$3.50@6. Quarantine run was small; steers, \$3.50@5.50. Stockers and feeders stronger; movement to country is heavy.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 101,900; last week, 85,400; same week last year, 33,100. The market was 20@25c. lower than a week ago, under the influence of big runs, although the demand is strong. Average weight is rapidly increasing and the general quality is good; buyers pay less premium on heavies in their efforts to cheapen droves. Market steady to-day; heavy hogs, \$5.60@5.75; medium weights, \$3.40@5.75; lights, \$5.15@5.60; pigs, \$4@5.10.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 26,400; last week, 23,700; same week last year, 22,100. Prices were uneven, receding sharply on Monday, but recovering all of the loss since, and are now at the high point of the season. Top lambs, \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.25; wethers, \$4.65; ewes, \$4.25; medium kinds 20@50c. below these prices. Packers are depending mainly on fed stuff; the range season is about ended. Stock and feeding grades are firm.

**HIDES** are strong; green salted, 9@11c.; bulls, 7½c.; horsehides, \$2.50@3; dry salt, 12@15c.; dry glue, 9c.; sheep pelts, 8@10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	700		
Armour	3,006	16,259	2,708
Cudahy	3,600	14,646	1,183
Fowler	979		1,190
Morris	3,941	11,579	1,482
Ruddy	235		
S. & S.	3,345	13,102	3,032
Swift	3,675	8,145	1,598

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 24.

Cattle receipts were rather liberal last week, and the proportion of corn-fed stock shows an increase corresponding to the decrease in the supply of Western rangers. Owing to the heavy receipts and the sharply lower markets East, the trend of values was downward for all but the good to choice grades. This was true as to both beef steers and cow stuff, and there has been no material change either in conditions or in prices this week. There is a keen demand for desirable beef steers and butchers' stock, while medium and common stuff is selling 15@25c. lower than a week or ten days ago. Choice corn-fed beefs have sold up to \$6.90, and choice Western rangers up to \$6.10, but strictly choice beef cattle have been decidedly scarce. A few corn-fed cows and heifers are coming and selling to good advantage, but the ordinary run of grassers are going at \$2.75@3.25, or considerably lower than a

week ago. Choice grass heifers sold up to \$4.35 and fed stock \$4.65. Stockers and feeders have been in good demand of late and some 11,000 were sent to the country last week. The best grades sell well, as high as \$5 being paid, but medium and common stuff is going at low figures. Trading is very largely around \$3.50@4.50.

Hogs are coming to market freely, and there has been considerable improvement in the quality and weight of the offerings. Prices have also firmed up quite a bit as compared with a week ago, although packers are evidently making a strenuous effort to hold values down. Owing to the better quality and weight of the offerings the range of prices is narrowing down somewhat, although the choice heavy and butcher grades still command a considerable premium. Shipping orders have been liberal of late, and have done much to strengthen the market. There were 16,500 hogs here to-day, and the market was about a dime lower. Tops brought \$5.90, as against \$5.70 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.75@5.85, as against \$5.45@5.60 a week ago.

Notwithstanding the very liberal run of sheep for some time past, there has been an active demand for both fat stock and feeder grades, and the market has been fairly active and strong for all suitable offerings. There is a good, healthy undertone to the trade, and the movement has been very satisfactory. Last week 56,000 head were taken to the feed lots, most of them going to Nebraska points. Quotations on sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$5.75@6; fair to good lambs, \$5.35@5.65; feeding lambs, \$4.25@5.60; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.65@4.90; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$4.25@4.65; feeding yearlings, \$3.85@4.35; good to choice wethers, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good wethers, \$4@4.25; feeding wethers, \$3.50@4; good to choice ewes, \$3.75@4; fair to good ewes, \$3.25@3.75; feeding ewes, \$2@3.25; culls and bucks, \$1@2.50.

## ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 24.

The arrivals of cattle at this market are continuing of quite liberal volume, but the quality is not at all attractive; in fact, the receipts are largely made up of poor and half-fat stuff that owners are wanting to get out of the way before winter. There is a very good demand for fully fat corn-fed steers, but very few of them are coming; in fact, there have been no kind of steers here of late weeks. Prices are holding up on the better grades quite well, but there is the regulation sluggishness to the demand for this poor and half-fat stuff that is always found at this season of the year. This applies to the stock as well as to dressed beef steers. Just passably good steers in the 1,350-pound class and slightly under are selling at \$6@6.40; medium kinds of light and handy weights \$5.25@6, and common to fair light killers \$4.25@5; bulk of dressed beef, cows and heifers, \$3@4.25. The supplies of stock cattle are quite liberal, and there is somewhat more of a movement to the country than there was a month ago, but prices have been declining of late, due to the enormously large supplies of these classes, cattle that have been thrown upon the market.

The fall movement of hogs is continuing quite liberal and of late has been showing a good increase in weight. However, the proportion of underweights and unfinished

hogs is still unseasonably large. The market appears to be in quite healthy and strong condition, which is not in line with the prophetic utterances of some of the packing-house talent a few weeks ago, when it was announced up and down the line that hogs would surely go to 5c. and under. Instead, prices have gradually been working up, although showing temporary breaks on runs like that of the date of this writing. It is worth noting that the run at Western markets for to-day is the largest with one exception of the entire year. This, of course, precipitated a break of 10@15c., and put prices on a basis of \$5.60@5.80 for bulk, with tops selling at \$5.90. The outlook appears to favor liberal receipts from now on until the close of the year.

The arrivals of sheep and lambs are not running at all heavy. In fact, it does not appear that this market is getting its share of live mutton. Prices are holding up fairly well with good fat lambs selling at \$5.25@6; yearlings and wethers about \$4@4.80 and ewes \$3@4.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,692	—	1,687	25,171	20,825
Sixtieth street	4,525	30	3,269	17,775	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	24,047
Lehigh Valley	3,425	—	715	26,358	—
Weehawken	500	—	—	—	—
West Shore	1,458	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	128	462	4,300
Totals	13,600	92	5,709	69,766	49,172
Totals last week	13,684	107	5,932	63,247	53,536

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian	412	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minneapolis	—	—	—
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Armenian	350	518	—
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Minneapolis	317	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,380
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,580
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,382
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Titian	297	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,250
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,100
Total exports	1,378	518	9,692
Total exports last week	702	80	7,350

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending November 21:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	48,217
Kansas City	29,757
Omaha	16,808
St. Joseph	16,885
Cudahy	635
Sioux City	3,350
Wichita	462
South St. Paul	6,050
Indianapolis	4,604
New York and Jersey City	12,316
Fort Worth	18,234
Detroit	2,115
Philadelphia	4,876

### HOGS.

Chicago	194,558
Kansas City	95,311
Omaha	35,080
St. Joseph	41,586
Cudahy	19,012
Sioux City	26,917
Ottumwa	19,859
Cedar Rapids	19,024
Wichita	17,030
South St. Paul	34,570
Indianapolis	48,384
New York and Jersey City	49,172
Fort Worth	23,067
Detroit	12,227
Philadelphia	3,567

### SHEEP.

Chicago	97,861
Kansas City	13,178
Omaha	16,439
St. Joseph	7,628
Cudahy	412
Sioux City	684
South St. Paul	2,740
Indianapolis	1,900
New York and Jersey City	60,248
Fort Worth	226
Detroit	3,807
Philadelphia	10,277



## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	20,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	.....
Omaha	200	5,900	900
St. Louis	3,000	3,800	.....
St. Joseph	400	5,500	200
Fort Worth	600	1,300	.....

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

Chicago	26,000	48,000	17,000
Kansas City	15,000	12,000	8,000
Omaha	7,500	5,900	10,300
St. Louis	6,800	6,400	200
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,000	5,500	.....
Fort Worth	3,800	3,500	.....

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1908.

Chicago	9,000	39,000	16,000
Kansas City	19,000	24,000	8,000
Omaha	6,300	13,400	15,300
St. Louis	3,200	8,500	1,100
St. Joseph	3,500	13,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,500	1,500
Fort Worth	3,900	1,600	.....

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908.

Chicago	25,000	51,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	25,000	6,000
Omaha	4,200	14,500	2,800
St. Louis	5,000	11,000	600
St. Joseph	3,500	16,000	2,000
Sioux City	500	9,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,100	1,800	.....

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

Holiday.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

Chicago	18,000	35,000	22,000
Kansas City	3,000	15,000	5,000
Omaha	1,800	7,000	1,500
St. Louis	3,500	11,000	1,500

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,376	518	9,692
Boston	2,356	1,088	2,417
Baltimore	600	996	.....
Montreal	3,868	160	.....
Portland	897	474	.....
Exports to—			
London	3,521	634	9,564
Liverpool	4,127	3,202	2,545
Glasgow	714	.....	.....
Manchester	735	.....	.....

Totals to all ports	9,067	3,836	12,109
Totals to all ports last week	7,865	1,227	12,498

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 27.—The latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda \$1.85, basis 60 per cent.; 78 per cent. caustic soda \$1.90, to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30, and in barrels at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88-92 per cent. at 5¾@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5¾c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 6¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 6¾ c. per lb.; green olive oil, 10c. per gallon, and yellow, \$1.10@1.25 per gallon; green olive oil foots, 8@8¼c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 39@42c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.15½@5¼c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 5¾c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; house grease, 5@5¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; bone grease, 4¾@5c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5@5¼c. per lb.

## GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, NOVEMBER 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 35,000; strong; \$4.90 @5.95.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 11,000; lower; \$5@5.95.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 17,000; slow; \$4.70@5.75.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,700; strong; \$5.45@5.80.

EAST BUFFALO.—Open Monday for all kinds of butchering stock.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 12,000; lower; \$5.35@5.80.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$4@5.75.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.70@9.75; nominal; city steam, \$9.25; refined Continent, \$10.05; South America, \$10.75; do., kegs, \$12.25; compounds, \$7.12½@7.25.

## LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Beef, extra India mess, 115s. Pork, prime mess, 81s. 3d.; shoulders, 41s. 3d.; hams, short clear, 45s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 44s.; short ribs, 48s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 50s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 48s.; backs, 48s. 6d.; bellies, 60s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. Turpentine, 29s. 9d. Rosin, common, 8s. Lard, spot, prime Western, 48s. Lard, American refined, 28-lb. pails, 49s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 60s.; do., colored, 60s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 50¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 10½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7 1-16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), November-December, 42s. 6d.; Calcutta, 46s. 10½d. Linseed oil, 21s. 9½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 27, 1908.—In view of the approaching holidays in Europe, when there always is a good demand for butterine, the market for oleo has been maintained, and while the transactions have not been large, prices are held stronger by the packers in view of the light stocks here and abroad.

The production of extra oleo is light and that is likely to continue so for some time to come, and the production of the lower grades is permanently reduced on account of the restrictions as to fat that can be used for same.

Business in neutral lard has been excellent during the present week and the volume of business has been very heavy, and an early demand is expected from Europe for butter oil, of which large quantities are needed.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

Hog products are fairly well sustained in price, under firm hog markets and steady grain markets, for the day.

## Cottonseed Oil.

Crude Southeast offered prompt at 30½c. asked, perhaps at 30¼c., and 30c. bid, or \$4.06 2-3 and \$4, respectively, per 100 lbs. Refined, New York steady. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow, November, 38@39c.; December, 38¼@39c.; January, 38¾@39½c.; February, \$5.27@5.30 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.33@5.36; May, \$5.43@5.46; July, \$5.54@5.57. Sales 100 bbls. May, \$5.45.

## Tallow

Has declined to 5½c. in New York for city, hhds. Sales of 300 hhds, chiefly home trade, 5½c. Weekly contract deliveries made at 5½c.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet, 10c. in Chicago and 10¼c. in New York.

## AMERICAN SOAPS IN ARGENTINA.

In answer to inquiries from manufacturers, Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, of Buenos Aires, furnishes the following information concerning the opportunities which the Argentine market offers for American soaps:

In regard to the soap business in this country I transmit, herewith, a statement showing the imports of the several kinds of soaps and the countries whence imported during the year 1907, which will give some idea of the business. A list of the local soap factories and of the wholesale grocers and others who would be interested in this line of business are also inclosed. There is a good market here for all kinds of American soaps if properly gone after. Very little attention has been paid by American soap manufacturers to this market.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of soap imported into Argentina in 1907, in gold, the Argentine dollar being equal to 96.5 cents United States currency:

	Quantity.	Value.
Common Soap:	Kilos.	
United States	10,613	\$1,848
United Kingdom	441,391	70,561
France	57,024	11,091
Spain	33,393	5,958
Germany	16,694	3,226
Italy	13,086	2,617
Other countries	2,492	356
Total	574,693	\$95,657
Medicinal Soap:		
United States	58,839	70,607
Germany	8,911	10,693
France	2,721	3,265
United Kingdom	2,302	2,761
Spain	149	179
Total	72,922	\$87,505
Perfumed Soap:		
United States	4,478	1,981
Germany	42,436	22,258
France	33,136	15,799
United Kingdom	24,703	13,612
Other countries	441	354
Total	105,194	\$54,004

It may be well to explain that the Argentine tariff is in most cases based upon an ad valorem duty upon a value arbitrarily fixed by the custom house appraisers or tariff commission here. For examples, take the first class of soap, common scented. The duty is 50 per cent. ad valorem on a fixed value of 40 cents a kilo (2.2 pounds), that is to say, all such soap for customs duties is valued at 40 cents a kilo and the duty accordingly levied. The duties on the other soaps per kilo are as follows:

Class.	Ad valorem duty Per cent.	Fixed value.
Scented:		
Medium	50	\$1.50
Fine	50	3.00
Soft, green or yellow	25	.05
Animal	25	.60
Common	25	.20
Cacao	25	.30
Medicinal	25	1.20

[A list of wholesale grocers and soap factories in Buenos Aires, transmitted by Consul-General Snyder, is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.]

## A BIG MEAT WAREHOUSE.

The Jacksonville Packing Company, of Jacksonville, Ill., has completed its new warehouse for the storage of dry salt meats. This warehouse has a capacity of a million pounds of product and is one of the best of its kind in that section.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

# Retail Section

## SUNDAY CLOSING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The retail butchers' organization of Lancaster, Pa., has determined on Sunday closing. Of the retailers of the city 33 have agreed to close on Sunday all day, and efforts will be made to get the remainder to do likewise. The association is also agitating other reforms in the trade and the correction of various evils from which the butcher suffers.

## MILWAUKEE BUTCHERS CELEBRATE.

The Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Marketmen's Association held its annual ball last Wednesday evening. This is one of the most successful retail butchers' organizations in the country, and there was a big attendance. National President Charles H. Munkwitz and National Secretary Emil Priebe were among the committeemen who helped make the event a success.

## FARMER MEAT PEDDLERS WIN.

The city council of Fort Wayne, Ind., adopted recently a new sanitary meat ordinance which regulated street peddling of meats and other abuses against which health authorities and city butchers had to contend. Among other things it prohibited peddling of meats from wagons. The farmers of the neighborhood objected and threatened to boycott the town if they were prevented from peddling meat. So the city council gave in and amended the ordinance permitting them to peddle meat of their own slaughtering without paying any license, in competition with butchers who have to pay license, rent and other shop expenses.

## BUTCHERS' PLANT ON CASH BASIS.

The Master Butchers' Association of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., have decided to take no definite steps toward the erecting or purchasing of a co-operative rendering plant until all the stock is sold and paid for. Any member of the association may buy from one to ten shares. Most of the stock has been taken, and in a few weeks the committee in charge of the work hopes to have all the money in.

The plant is an assured fact, and it will be located at New Brighton, but the association intends to have the money in hand so that the dealings may be purely on a cash basis. The committee now has options on three pieces of property. One option is good for six months and the others for three, so the committee doesn't see the need of hurrying.

## MUST NOT EXPOSE MEATS.

Butchers in large cities and in many smaller places have learned that it is neither safe, sanitary nor profitable to show meats in front of their shops or in open shop windows exposed to the street dust and dirt, insects, etc. Both from choice and necessity they have generally abandoned this practice, leaving the sidewalks to the vegetable and fruit vendors and others. But in many places

butchers are still inclined to expose their stocks in front of the shop. The wave of sanitary reform which has swept over the country has put a stop to this in many places. In Atlantic City, N. J., the city authorities succeeded in getting all retailers to keep their meats inside or cover them, but lately it is said some smaller shop keepers have shown a tendency to put the meats outside again. This is to be stopped, as it should be everywhere. The shop butcher can not afford to be a whit behind the packer in his efforts at sanitary reform and the practice of modern cleanly methods which are profitable as well as proper.

## LAZINESS IS A LOSER.

Procrastination is a little more than the "thief of time." It is a serious thing oftentimes for others than the procrastinator. The shirking of duty is akin to thievery. Procrastination and shirking are two things that should be decried. The one who practices either is not likely to get very far to the front, unless it is in the ranks of no-goods or paupers. How often do we find young men and women who are entrusted with a certain duty neglectful of its faithful performance? How often in later years do we find those who have been shirkers in their youth, slaves because of it?

Remember that there are two important things closely linked together—cause and effect. Strive however hard we cannot shift the exactions of natural laws that work out with certainty in all affairs. The lazy man is likely to suffer for his dislike of exertion whether it may be mentally or physically. The criminal will find that sooner or later he will be reached by the ever-exacting law of compensation whether it becomes manifest through the instrumentality of the laws of man, or through natural courses. The shirker will find that he, too, must answer for those "things which he may not have done."

Shirking either shows laziness, stubbornness or downright "cussedness." It is dishonest. No person can be faithful to employer or to himself, who fails to promptly perform a duty. No man can expect to succeed well in his undertakings that cultivates the habit of "putting off" till tomorrow what can be done today. Without responsibility none of us would likely amount to much.

It is responsibility that proves the worthiness of the metal. It is responsibility that develops qualities in us that marks either as strong characters or weaklings. It is only the weakling who shirks duty. Battles whether on the bloody field, the political arena or in the commercial world have never been won by shirkers. In war times, shirking is classed as cowardice, and the punishment is severe. In the commercial world it is called incompetency, laziness, and it is considered sufficient cause to relegate the shirker to the rear.—Wichita Price Current.

Need a good man for the shop? Watch page 48.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meat market is to be opened at Fifth and Turner streets, Allentown, Pa., by Chas. A. Schoudt and Samuel Bogert.

The meat market of C. Banks at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$5,000.

The meat shop of Joe Colegrass at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$1,750.

The meat market of P. J. Haffney, in Whitesville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Max Miller, Little Rock, Ark., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,500. Insurance \$2,000.

Newhart Bros. have purchased the meat business of H. D. May, at Roseburg, Ore.

The Carstens Packing Co. is opening a new meat market at 2010 Hewitt street, in Everett, Wash.

D. Ransengahn has purchased the meat business of Ingram & Brust, in Grangeville, Idaho.

Geo. C. Goldman & Son have sold out their cold storage market in Lewiston, Idaho, to W. H. Bristol.

Henry Daley has purchased the interest of Mr. Deter in the meat market at Eagle Point, Ore.

A. M. Cox has succeeded to the meat business of Cox & Overholt, in Stillwater, Kan.

L. D. Gibson has sold his interest in the meat market at Gas City, Kan., to Isaac Carl.

H. Stricklin has sold out his meat business in Los Angeles, Cal., to Sarah Stricklin.

Frank Lucas has sold out his grocery and meat business in Glendive, Mont., to Schmidt & Lavinport.

The meat market of Churchill & Kolt at Port Orchard, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

S. Belveal has purchased the city meat market in Luray, Kan., of J. F. Fritts.

Cochran & Helwig have just engaged in the meat business in Winfield, Kan.

John Younger is just opening a new butcher shop in Ellis, Kan.

Davidson & Mudgett have purchased the Purity Meat Market, in Enid, Okla.

Joe Hudson has purchased the meat market of Oscar Miller, in Winfield, Kan.

Henry Henderson has purchased the meat business of Joe Simons, in Severy, Kan.

Frazier & Clark are constructing a new meat market in Dickey, N. D.

W. F. Fuller is about to erect a new meat market in Dallas, S. D.

## THE BONE IN THE STEAK.

A South Side woman went to a butcher shop the other day to get a steak. The butcher began to cut the steak. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

"That steak will have too much bone in it, I fear," she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed. "Madam," he said, "that's the cow's fault. These cows would be in awful shape if they had to run around without bones."

The woman said no more.—Denver Post.



**BUTCHER AND HIS CONSCIENCE.**

A butcher formerly engaged in business in a small town in Indiana asks his former customers' forgiveness for selling them lard mixed with tallow, and if they are not satisfied with his apology he will make it right with them in cash. This is a new form of "conscience money." The trade will not acknowledge that such a man is representative of it, so far as any such deceptive practices are concerned. However, they will be glad he repented, and trust he will not sin again, at least so far as putting an undue amount of tallow in his lard. This conscience-stricken ex-butcher made known his repentance by inserting the following advertisement in the newspapers:





"I want to make restitution and beg pardon of the people through the newspapers. When

I was in the butcher business in Akron, I mixed tallow with lard and sold it to my customers. I ask all of these people to forgive me of the offense; and if there are any who are not satisfied with just forgiving me, if they will send me a statement of the amount that they think they were wronged, honestly, between God and man, I will make all wrongs right."

**PECULIARITIES OF CREDIT.**

Credit is not always what it seems to be. Some of the greatest rascals seem able to get an almost unlimited credit, and some of the wealthiest men have no credit whatever, while poor men are sometimes able to buy absolutely anything they want on credit. These are a few of the peculiarities of the credit system of today in this country.

Another peculiarity of credit is the fact that the merchant who is the best pay, always taking his cash discounts, is very likely not to have so good a credit at his wholesale house as the man who has always demanded a long dating and has always paid the bill when due. This sounds strange, but it is often true, and the reason is apparent. When the cash-discount man comes in and asks for a dating and then does not pay the bill until due, it looks to the credit man like something must be wrong or he would not be changing his way of buying. A suspicion is at once aroused that his business must be falling off, and little acts upon the part of this customer will be made much of when no attention would be paid to them if the man who regularly took the long dating and full time was under consideration.

 <b>WE WANT MORE BUSINESS</b> 	<h2 style="margin: 0;">CONRON BROS. COMPANY</h2> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">One of Greater New York's Largest Distributors of</p> <h3 style="margin: 0;">DRESSED MEATS <sup>AND</sup> PROVISIONS</h3> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">DRESSED POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, ETC.</p> <h3 style="margin: 0;">THIRTY TO FORTY CARS WEEKLY</h3> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">CARLOAD ACCOUNTS SOLICITED</p> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">We operate our own refrigerating and cold storage plants, sell refrigeration and manufacture ice, and are in shape to handle all you send us</p> <p style="margin: 5px 0;"><b>FOUR BIG DISTRIBUTING HOUSES--General Offices,</b> 40 Tenth Ave. New York</p>	 <b>GET IN TOUCH WITH US</b> 
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**116 Nassau St., New York City**

# New York Section

Charles Joos has been succeeded in the provision business on Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, by Henry Weitzel.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending November 21 averaged 7.79 cents per pound.

Clifford McGilvray, of Chicago, assistant to F. A. Fowler, head of the Swift beef department, was in New York during the week.

The Brooklyn Branch, Master Butchers of America, holds its great annual masquerade ball at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, on the night of December 14.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society takes place at Terrace Garden on Friday night, January 8.

Lacker & Ketchum, of Huntington, L. I., one of the prominent butcher concerns of that section, have been succeeded by John H. Ketchum, who will continue the business at the old stand.

The Egg Producers' Company of Brooklyn has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000; directors, William J. Morgan and Gwendolyn L. Morgan of 8729 Twentieth avenue, and Eugene L. Young of 1058 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

H. Langer, who was formerly interested in the firm of Wilson & Langer, Madison avenue near Forty-second street, has opened a handsome new shop at No. 2053 Broadway. It is one of the finest in that section and has attracted much attention.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association held its annual entertainment and ball at Terrace Garden last evening. A full account of this festivity will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

Charles Groll's provision business, located on the West Side, has been incorporated and is now known as the Charles Groll Company of New York City. The capital stock is \$5,000, and the incorporators are Wm. G. McGrath, K. Eikenbrod and Henry Morwald.

There was a general exodus of veterinarians among the New York government meat inspection staff this week to the scene of the foot-and-mouth disease trouble in Western New York, where New York's chief inspector, Dr. Houck, was in charge of the field operations for stamping out the disease.

President Walter Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company, returned this week from a brief but comprehensive trip through the beef-producing sections of Iowa, Kansas

and Nebraska. He was accompanied by Thomas Cross, the well-known Chicago cattle buyer, and they sized up the situation thoroughly.

L. H. Lang, formerly manager of the Swift house at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and one of the best-known branch house managers in New York, has bought the Mueller pork packing plant and retail store at Tenth avenue and Fifty-second street and will operate it on a larger scale than ever. Mr. Lang is very popular in the trade and is expected to cut quite a figure in the provision business in that neighborhood.

The Stewards' Association of New York City gave a "beefsteak party" Monday night at Keen's chop house. About one hundred members and their families enjoyed a very delightful evening. The association is in a very prosperous condition, having one hundred and fifty members, most of whom are connected with the different hotels in the city. The following is the list of officers of the association: President, L. L. Spencer; vice-president, E. C. Hayfield; treasurer, Charles Watts; financial secretary, H. G. Sheerman; secretary, F. W. Sontheimer.

## JOSEPH STERN & SONS' BALL.

On Friday evening of last week the employees of Joseph Stern & Sons' Association held their sixth anniversary entertainment and reception at Terrace Garden, on Fifty-eighth street near Lexington avenue. The weather could not have been finer and the committees were fortunate in the selection of so large a hall for the big crowd which attended. As it was a number were compelled to stand during the performance, despite the efforts of those in charge to seat everyone. The decorations exceeded if anything those of last year, a feature being a large crayon portrait of Mr. Joseph Stern, banked by flowers and placed in the lobby.

President Andrew Hoffman and his arrangement committee spared no expense in getting together the best vaudeville talent to be procured in the city, and the show was a hummer from start to finish. The medallions struck off for the various committee members to wear as badges and keep as souvenirs were much admired and were typical of the thoroughness with which the association conducts its affairs. A large delegation of meat men from Brooklyn and New Jersey were present as were also representatives of the local trades. All were enthusiastic in their praise of the affair, characterizing it as one of the "best ever." The West Fortieth street bunch attended in a body.

The ball which followed the vaudeville show was a magnificent affair, nearly everyone staying until the early hours, when the musicians and dancers quit from sheer exhaustion. The officers and committee members, who were all on hand with their wives

and lady friends, and who co-operated in making the affair a success, were as follows:

Officers—President, Andrew Hoffman; vice-president, Harry Murray; secretary, Benjamin E. Goldman; financial secretary, Louis Knoell; treasurer, Philip Stern; sergeants-at-arms, George Celtge and Frank Roundtree; physician, Dr. Jacob J. Goodman.

Floor manager, Samuel W. Simon; assistant floor manager, Patrick Callen.

Entertainment committee—E. Kahn, chairman; Ernest Baier, William Egner, P. Felchner and William Schlieman.

Floor Committee—Henry VanLehe, chairman; Daniel Hess, Charles Siegel, James McKenna, William Siegeritz, E. Walter, Joseph A. Anderson, Peter Scharf, Joseph Dipold, William Gombel, Joseph Brickner, John Ford, Joseph Wittmann, Max Stern, M. Fleischman, John VanLehe, Wm. Schwartz, Arthur Clark, F. S. Wilfried, Gus Mayer.

Reception Committee—Franz Wiederische, chairman; Fritz Siegeritz, Sam Simon, Sol Kaufman, Jacob Schmelz, Julius Mansfield, B. Fischer, Ph. Denger, E. Rosmann, D. Kirschner, H. Sass, Wm. Beyer, Charles Roth, John Tabeau, Frank Levy, John Kehler, Charles Goebel and H. Hirschfeld.

Arrangement Committee—E. Lembke, chairman; Paul Ditzel, George Wolf, A. Kummel, Michael Kramer, Joseph Weber, John Jobst, Thomas McShea, Moses Stern, Ed. Fruehauf, Frank Dorry, Edward Roundtree, H. Heckelberg, A. Knoell, A. Hahn, Peter Kelp, Leop. Haas, H. Eigenbrod, B. Kuehnlein.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Heck, Alderman Joseph Schloss, M. Braumewitz, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hofmann, Louis and Oscar Westfal, Charles Robinson, Judge Noonan, Michael Scanlon and family, John and Thos. Halligan, Joseph and James Shannon, a crowd from John Shea's, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Levy, Charles Metzger, Louis Miller, George Lingengier, George Dressler and Isaac Bernstein from Wallabout market, Moses Strauss, S. Marks, W. P. Durando and family, Louis Bauer, M. Buchsbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reitman, Ahren Reitman, Jacob Einstein, Philip Rosenbloom, Morris Bloom, M. Frankel, Ben Kahn and family and a host of others.

The proscenium and balcony boxes were occupied by a brilliant assemblage. Joseph Stern and his sons, Arthur, Moses and Philip, entertained box parties, as did M. Frankfort and other well-known members of the trade. United States government inspectors were guests in a big box party and had a jolly good time, as usual. Aside from the Fortieth street crowd, which always turns out loyally, there was a large representation of other local packers and wholesalers, but the feature was the big attendance of butchers.

Business openings and opportunities for good investments are found by keeping an eye on our "Wanted" department, page 48.



**AN UPSET TURKEY MARKET.**

Conditions in the poultry market in New York City during the past week were almost a repetition of the experience of a year ago. Choice turkeys commanded good prices and were snapped up quickly. But the market was again flooded with medium to poor stuff which it was difficult to dispose of. Wholesalers made strenuous efforts to dispose of this stock, and by Wednesday night had cleaned a good part of it out. Retailers and others who could handle such stuff held off until late and thus obtained some remarkable bargains.

Turkeys were sold as low as 11 cents on Wednesday, but they were not of a quality to brag of, but mostly of the sort department stores offer at cut prices. Good quality turkeys sold up to 20 cents on Monday, and a cent or two under that in Tuesday's break. Some wholesalers cleaned out everything before the drop came. Retailers were able to buy supplies at reasonable figures and there was no excuse for charging consumers anything but very fair prices for their Thanksgiving birds. To their credit it may be said that scarcely any instances were reported where they took advantage of their customers. Turkeys were certainly cheap enough this year.

**NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.**

The Department of Health of the City of New York report the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 21, 1908, as follows:

Meat—Manhattan, 49,579 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,380 lbs.; Bronx, 262 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs. Total, 58,271 lbs.

Fish—Manhattan, 6,550 lbs.

Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6,918 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,700 lbs.; Bronx, 235 lbs. Total, 8,853 lbs.

**NEW YORK TRADE RECORD****BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Berg, Hy.; Fred Lesser.  
Cohn, I., 102 Forsyth; F. Lesser.  
Cattone, S., 218 Mulberry; H. Brand.  
Danziger, J., 35 W. 139th; H. Brand.  
Damm, M., 238 E. 121st; H. Brand.  
Dilem, A., 223 Division; H. Brand.  
Esposito, A., 160 Thompson; H. Brand.  
Fanning & Radile, 222 W. 67th; Levy & A.  
Friedlander, R., 12½ W. 118th; Levy & A.  
Fleisacker, T., 100 Norfolk; Levy & Ackermann.  
Fardella, F., 84 Elizabeth; H. Brand.  
Gonopolsky, M., 200 W. 148th; Levy & Ackermann.  
Goldberg, H., 35 E. 110th; H. Brand.  
Goldman & Cohen, 201 W. 144th; H. Brand.  
Goldman, B., 162 Orchard; H. Brand.  
Horowitz, M., 1541 Park ave.; F. Lesser.  
Harelick, N., 4 Allen; H. Brand.  
Jaffa, S., 285 E. 165th; H. Brand.  
Jaffe, J., 327 Audubon ave.; H. Brand.  
Koretsky, M., 359 Madison; H. Brand.  
Kirk, J., 969 Home; Darling & Co.  
Martina, P., 107 Thompson; Levy & A.  
North, A., 658 Division; H. Brand.  
Pincus, H., 56 E. 101st; Levy & Ackerman.  
Pevnik, L., 433 9th; H. Brand.  
Rosenthal, O., 1804 Madison ave.; H. Brand.  
Schilling & Panzer, 82 Rivington; F. Lesser.  
Selleto, A., 1153 & 1225 Intervale ave.; H. Brand.  
Samel, C., 1740 Madison ave.; H. Brand.  
Sauer, K., 2102 Madison ave.; Hy Dietz.  
Sheuer, N., 87 E. 111th; A. Lesser.

Temperino, P., 63 Thompson; H. Brand.  
Turteveli, T., 2458 E. 188th; H. Brand.  
Vettozzi & Mango, 84 Roosevelt; H. Brand.  
Wohlfeld, S., 386 3d st.; H. Brand.

**MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.**

Friedman, J., 341 E. 119th; A. Beyer.  
O'Connor, W., 896 Jennings; L. Wiemer.  
Rubsam, W., New 805, old 987 E. 163d; F. Heller.  
Waltzman, S., 147 Ridge; Y. Waltzman.

**BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.**

Cherninko, Mendel, 439 Sutter ave.; Levy Bros.  
Dillon, James J., 169A Nassau ave.; Darling & Co.  
Fragolo, Louis, 330 Lorimer; Levy Bros.  
Golletti, Jim, 225 Troutman; Julius Levy.  
Goldman, Benj., 867 De Kalb ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Kramer, Wm., 601 Cleveland; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Marquardt, John N., 129 Gates ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Polokoc, Isaac, 144 Harrison ave.; Levy Bros.  
Price, Jacob, 1855 Douglass; Levy Bros.  
Rossokow, Louis, 111 Sutter ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Spreiregen, Oron, 191 Hoyt; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Sakstein, Harris, 262 Thatford ave.; J. Levy.  
Wohlfarth, Jos., 116 Wyckoff ave.; Anna Wohlfarth.  
Wegelen, Caspar, 7304 13th ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Zeitlin, Berry, 213-215 Siegel; Levy Bros.

**BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.**

Melnick, Sam, & Sam Tulpepin, 64 Christopher ave.; H. Girshick.  
Muller, Eva, 5710 5th ave.; Robt. Preston.  
Miller, Moses, 635 Blake ave.; Nathan Miller.  
Rampolla, Antonio & Pracida, 1422 Bergen; John Lavareo.  
Weinstein, Jennie, 673 3d ave.; Samuel Allemansky & ano.

**GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Cohn, B. & J., 554 9th ave.; C. Tunick.  
Ingold, W. F., 18-20 W. 25th; G. D. & E. H. Litchfield.  
Papaccio, N., 185 Mulberry; M. Tuccillo.  
Reid, E., 423 W. 16th; Levin Bros.  
Zupnick, M., 2 E. 117th; S. Sheinbaum.  
Baumann & Schoenemann, 227 10th ave.; P. Wolz.  
Barron, S. H., 19 Beaver; 16 New, 298 B'way

& 156 B'way, 39 Broad, 337 B'way; The Hollywood Co.

During, F., 377 4th ave.; Westin & S.  
Edelstein, W. N., 4-6 New Chambers; R. Roberts.

Engel & Schmidt, 2550 Broadway; E. Monahan.

Frank, I., 83 Ave C; Westin & S.  
Greenberg, A., 84 Maiden Lane; H. Geneve.

Hammer, M., 284 Stanton; M. Safrin.  
Herz, B., 134 W. 19th; Westin & Steinhart.

Hostater, H. J., 165 E. 86th; American P. & Mfg. Co.

Jais & Pointis, 425 7th ave.; H. Baum.  
Lippert, Hy., 141 Brook ave.; Goldberg & Greenberg.

Margulis, J., 41 Fulton; S. Levin.  
Papazian, S., 158-164 E. 28th; J. H. Shirackian.

Phillips, G., 29 Coentis Slip; Levin Bros.  
Trucot, M., 215 W. 38th; Duparquet Huot & M. Co.

Traubel, H., 3200 3d ave.; C. Cahn.  
Weinberger & Lieber, 366 E. Houston; G. Weinberger.

Wallace, G. J., 164 W. 23d; M. A. Browere.  
Zezza, O., 52 6th ave.; P. De Stefano.

**MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.**

Barron, J., 217 E. Broadway; R. Grossman.  
Donner, S., 391 B'way; A. Donner.  
Diamond & Varios, 879 3d ave.; Fappiani & Croce.  
Greenberg, M., 850 E. 156th; P. Cooper.  
Karpf, L., 149-51 Broome; I. Karpf.  
Lipshitz, L., 85 Catherine; L. Lipshitz.  
Shoblow, S., 953 E. 165th; R. Wasserman.  
Vardakis, C., 207 E. 29th; N. Lazos.

**BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.**

Lange, John G., 1302 Ave C; Richard Tum Suden.  
Lange, Adolph C., 1206 Nostrand ave.; Gustave Lange.  
Marano, Pellegrino & Camillo Arminante, Surf ave. & 14th st.; Mattia Vallente.  
Murphy, W. J., 60 E. 5th; Jos. G. Murphy.  
Laven, Louis, Bergen Beach; Charley Jahn.

**BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.**

Buttner, Julius, 80 7th ave.; John H. Renken.  
Diamond, Sam, 2127 Pitkin ave.; Bertha Rosenblatt.  
Karmal, Isador, 752 Wallabout; Samuel Gottfried.  
Klie, Louis, 413 Broadway; Hermieu L. Klie.  
Rubin, Zolt, 635 Ashford; Alter Rubin.  
Schechner, Henry & Fannie, 760 Washington ave.; Jacob Rosensweet.



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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.50
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.70@5.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	4.85@6.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.25@9.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@4.25
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.50
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.25@6.75
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@4.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6.15
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 6.05
Pigs.....	5.55@ 5.65
Rough.....	5.15@ 5.65

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@10%
Choice native light.....	@10%
Common to fair native.....	8% @ 9%

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @ 10%
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10%
Native, common to fair.....	9% @ 9%
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8% @ 9
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8%
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 8
Good to choice helters.....	7% @ 8
Common to fair helters.....	7 @ 7%
Choice cows.....	7% @ 7%
Common to fair cows.....	6% @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6% @ 7%
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	5% @ 6

## BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 12 c. per lb.; No. 3, 10 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 13 c. per lb.; No. 3, 10 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western Calves, choice.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Western Calves, fair to good.....	9 @ 11
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 9

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 @ 8%
Pigs.....	@ 8%

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 11
Spring lambs, good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	8 1/2 @ 10
Sheep, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	7 1/2 @ 8

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@ 11
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 11
Smoked picnics, light.....	@ 7 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@ 7 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 11
Shoulders, city.....	@ 8
Shoulders, Western.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Butts, regular.....	8. 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butts, boneless.....	10 @ 10 1/2

Fresh hams, city.....	10% @ 11
Fresh hams, Western.....	10 @ 10 1/2

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 28.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 225.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	@ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@ 10c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@ 45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ —
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 20
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 23
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 52
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 54
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef, weanands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weanands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	9 1/2	11 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	9 1/2	—
Allspice.....	5	7 1/2
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	14	17
Mace.....	40	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 skins.....	@ .19
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .18
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .18
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .16
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.80
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.25
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.00
Branded skins.....	@ .16
Branded kips.....	@ .175
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.00
Ticky skins.....	@ .16
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.00
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### ICED.

Turkeys—	
Spring, Jersey, Md. and Del., fancy.....	@ 21
Spring, State and Pa., fancy.....	@ 19
Spring, State and Pa., good to prime.....	@ 18
Spring, Ohio and Mich., scalded, average.....	@ 16
Spring, other Western, scalded, average.....	@ 16
Spring, Western, dry-picked, selected, lb.....	@ 17

Spring, dry-picked, average run.....	13 @ 15
Spring, inferior, per lb.....	8 @ 12
Old hens and toms, per lb.....	14 @ 15

## Spring Chickens—Broilers—

Philadelphia, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@ 22
Pennsylvania, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@ 20
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 19
Western, dry-picked, fancy, 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 18
Western, average run.....	@ 15

## Spring Chickens—Roasting—

Philadelphia, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair.....	@ 21
Philadelphia, average grades.....	@ 17
Pennsylvania, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@ 18
Pennsylvania, average grades.....	@ 14
Pennsylvania, poor.....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, fair to good.....	@ 15
Western, dry-pkd., 8 lbs. and over to pair, fancy.....	@ 15
Western, dry-pkd. or scalded, aver., best.....	@ 12 1/2
Michigan, scald., 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@ 14 1/2
Michigan and Ohio, aver. run.....	@ 12 1/2
Other Western, scald., 8 lbs. and over.....	@ 14
Western, dry-pkd. or scalded, poor.....	@ 11
Southern, average best.....	@ 12

## Fowls—

Dry-packed Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over, fancy, boxes.....	@ 14
Dry-packed, dry-picked, 3 lbs. and under.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, dry-picked, choice, 4 1/2 to 5 lbs., bbls.....	@ 12 1/2
Southwestern, dry-picked, average.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Southern, average best.....	@ 11
Western, dry-picked, small.....	@ 10
Western, scalded, choice.....	@ —
Western, scalded, average.....	@ 10 1/2

## Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	@ 8 1/2
Scalded.....	@ 8 1/2
Ducks—Western, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Geese—Eastern, white.....	@ 15
Geese—Western, poor to fair.....	6 @ 8
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 3.25
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 2.75
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 2.25
White, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Dark, per doz.....	.75 @ 1.25
Culls, per doz.....	@ .50
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	.50 @ .75

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Spring, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
Turkeys, prime, per lb.....	@ 7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 12
Geese.....	@ 10 1/2
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

## GAME.

Quail, choice, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
Partridges, per pair.....	@ 3.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
English snipe, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Plover, per dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Yellow leg snipe, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.75
Rail birds, per dozen.....	.75 @ 1.00
Wild ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Red heads, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Ruddy, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Rabbits, per pair.....	.20 @ .25
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	.65 @ .75

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.25 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	2.75 @ 2.80 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.35 @ 2.45
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40



